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Attorney's Docket No.

16153-5587

PATENT

# IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**Box Patent Application Assistant Commissioner for Patents** Washington, D.C. 20231

#### NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of Inventor(s): William S. M. Wold

WARNING: Patent must be applied for in the name(s) of all of the actual inventor(s). 37 CFR 1.41(a) and 1.53(b).

For (title): INHIBITING APOPTOSIS WITH ADENOVIRUS RID PROTEIN

## **CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.10**

I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed the	nerein are being
deposited with the United States Postal Service on this dateX, 1998	in an envelope
I hereby certify that this New Application Transmittal and the documents referred to as enclosed the deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date	addressed
to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.	, a.c.c., coccc

Mary Ogolin

(type or print name of person mailing paper)

Signature of person mailing paper

NOTE: Each paper or fee referred to as enclosed herein has the number of the "Express Mail" mailing label placed thereon prior to mailing. 37 CFR 1.10(b).

WARNING: Certificate of mailing (first class) or facsimile transmission procedures of 37 CFR 1.8 cannot be used to obtain a date of mailing or transmission for this correspondence.

(Application Transmittal [4-1]-page 1 of 9)



\_\_81\_ Sheets of drawing

☑ formal
☐ informal

1. Type of Application
This new application is for a(n)
(check one applicable item below)
☑ Original (nonprovisional)
☐ Design
☐ Plant
WARNING: Do not use this transmittal for a completion in the U.S. of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4), unless the International Application is being filed as a divisional, continuation or continuation-in-part application.
WARNING: Do not use this transmittal for the filing of a provisional application.
NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and attach ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF A PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED and a NOTIFICATION IN PARENT APPLICATION OF THE FILING OF THIS CONTINUATION APPLICATION.
☐ Divisional.
☐ Continuation.
☐ Continuation-in-part (C-I-P).
2. Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) (35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, or 121)
NOTE: If the new application being transmitted is a divisional, continuation or a continuation-in-part of a parent case, or where the parent case is an International Application which designated the U.S., or benefit of a prior provisional application is claimed, then check the following item and complete and attach ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.
WARNING: If an application claims the benefit of the filing date of an earlier filed application under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c), the 20-year term of that application will be based upon the filing date of the earliest U.S. application that the application makes reference to under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c). (35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2) does not take into account, for the determination of the patent term, any application on which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 119, 365(a) or 365(b).) For a c-i-p application, applicant should review whether any claim in the patent that will issue is supported by an earlier application and, if not, the applicant should consider canceling the reference to the earlier filed application. The term of a patent is not based on a claim-by-claim approach. See Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,205.
WARNING: When the last day of pendency of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, any nonprovisional application claiming benefit of the provisional application must be filed prior to the Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia. See 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(3).
The new application being transmitted claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s). Enclosed are ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED.
3. Papers Enclosed That Are Required for Filing Date under 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b) (Regular) or 37 C.F.R. 1.153 (Design) Application
_37_ Pages of specification (including claims)
1_ Pages of Abstract

WARNING: DO NOT submit original drawings. A high quality copy of the drawings should be supplied when filing a patent application. The drawings that are submitted to the Office must be on strong, white, smooth, and non-shiny paper and meet the standards according to § 1.84. If corrections to the drawings are necessary, they should be made to the original drawing and a high-quality copy of the corrected original drawing then submitted to the Office. Only one copy is required or desired. Comments on proposed new 37 CFR 1.84. Notice of March 9, 1988 (1990 O.G. 57-62).

NOTE: "Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the application number or the title of the invention, inventor's name, docket number (if any), and the name and telephone number of a person to call if the Office is unable to match the drawings to the proper application. This information should be placed on the back of each sheet of drawing a minimum distance of 1.5 cm. (5/8 inch) down from the top of the page." 37 C.F.R. 1.84(c)).

(complete the following, if applicable)

			(complete the following, if applicable)
			enclosed drawing(s) are photograph(s), and there is also attached a TITION TO ACCEPT PHOTOGRAPH(S) AS DRAWING(S)." 37 C.F.R. 1.84(b).
4.	Additi	ional	papers enclosed
		Preli	minary Amendment
		Infor	mation Disclosure Statement (37 C.F.R. 1.98)
		Forn	n PTO-1449 (PTO/SB/08A and 08B)
		Citat	tions
		Deci	aration of Biological Deposit
		pert	mission of "Sequence Listing," computer readable copy and/or amendment aining thereto for biotechnology invention containing nucleotide and/or no acid sequence.
		Auth tive	norization of Attorney(s) to Accept and Follow Instructions from Representa-
		Spe	cial Comments
		Othe	er
5.	Decla	ratio	n or oath
	X	Encl	osed
		Exec	cuted by
			(check all applicable boxes)
		X	inventor(s).
			legal representative of inventor(s). 37 CFR 1.42 or 1.43.
			joint inventor or person showing a proprietary interest on behalf of inventor who refused to sign

□ Not Enclosed.

or cannot be reached.

fee.

WARNING: Where the filing is a completion in the U.S. of an International Application, but where a declaration is not available, or where the completion of the U.S. application contains subject matter in addition to the International Application, the application may be treated as a continuation or continuation-in-part, as the case may be, utilizing ADDED PAGE FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION CLAIMED.

☐ This is the petition required by 37 CFR 1.47 and the statement required by 37 CFR 1.47 is also attached. See item 13 below for

Application is made by a perso of all the above named inventions.	n authorized under 37 C.F.R. 1.41(c) on behalf tor(s).
(The declaration or oath, along with the sur filed subse	
NOTE: It is important that all the correct inventor(s) a	are named for filing under 37 CFR 1.41(c) and 1.53(b).
☐ Showing that the filir (not required unless of	ng is authorized. called into question. 37 CFR 1.41(d))
6. Inventorship Statement	
<b>WARNING:</b> If the named inventors are each not the ownership of the various claims at the submitted.	inventors of all the claims an explanation, including the time the last claimed invention was made, should be
The inventorship for all the claims in this a	application are:
🖫 The same.	
O	r
<ul> <li>Not the same. An explanation, incl the time the last claimed inventior</li> </ul>	uding the ownership of the various claims at n was made,
☐ is submitted.	
☐ will be submitted.	
7. Language	
A verified English translation of the non-English	claration may be filed in a language other than English. I language application and the processing fee of \$130.00 filed with the application, or within such time as may be
NOTE: A non-English oath or declaration in the form p 37 CFR 1.69(b).	rovided or approved by the PTO need not be translated.
☐ English	
☐ Non-English	
☐ The attached translation is a	verified translation. 37 C.F.R. 1.52(d).
8. Assignment	`,
☑ An assignment of the invention to	Saint Louis University
	COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT (DOCU- V PATENT APPLICATION" or 🔁 FORM PTO
☐ will follow.	
NOTE: "If an assignment is submitted with a new appliand one for the assignment." Notice of May 4	ication, send two separate letters-one for the application 1, 1990 (1114 O.G. 77-78).
WARNING: A newly executed "CERTIFICATE UNDER Sapplication is filed by an assignee. Notice	37 CFR 3.73(b)" must be filed when a continuation-in-part e of April 30, 1993, 1150 O.G. 62-64.

# 9. Certified Copy

Certified copy(ies) of application(s)

Country	Appln.	no.		Filed
Country	Appln.	no.		Filed
Country	Appin.	no.		Filed
from which priority is clair	med			
☐ is (are) attache	d.			
☐ will follow.				
NOTE: The foreign application declaration. 37 CFR 1		claim for p	priority must be re	ferred to in the oath or
U.S. application or Into 120 is itself entitled to	oreign priority for which the emational Application from o priority from a prior foreig PLICATION TRANSMITTAL	which this in application	application claims on, then complete	benefit under 35 U.S.C. item 18 on the ADDED
10. Fee Calculation (37	C.F.R. 1.16)			
A. 😡 Regular applica	ation			
1, 1,	CLAIMS AS	FILED		
Number filed	Number Ex	tra	Rate	Basic Fee 37 C.F.R. 1.16(a) \$ 790.00
Total Claims (37 CFR 1.16(c)) 2	5- 20 = 5	×	\$ 22.00	\$110.00
Independent Claims (37 CFR 1.16(b)) 4	- 3 = 1	×	\$ 82.00	\$ 82.00
Multiple dependent claim( if any (37 CFR 1.16(d))	s),	+	\$ 270.00	-0-
☐ Amendment ca	ncelling extra claims	is enclos	ed.	
	leting multiple-depen			
	laims is not being pa			
NOTE: If the fees for extra clair	ms are not paid on filing the of the time period set for	y must be p	aid or the claims c	ancelled by amendment, Trademark Office in any
	Filing Fee Calcula	ition	\$	982.00

В.		Design application (\$320.00—37 CFF		
		(4020.00 0. 0.1	Filing Fee Calculation	\$
C	. 🗆	Plant application	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ψ
	_	(\$530.00—37 CFF	1.16(g))	
			Filing fee calculation	\$
11.	Sma	Il Entity Statemen	t(s)	
	X	Verified Statement 1.27 is (are) attack	(s) that this is a filing by a small entity ned.	under 37 CFR 1.9 and
WA	ARNING	including application or patent in which th under 35 U.S.C. 119 filed in the prior app statement in the prior	ity in one application or patent does not affect any is or patents which are directly or indirectly dependent of the status has been established. A nonprovisional (e), 120, 121 or 365(c) of a prior application may discation if the nonprovisional application includes a polication or includes a copy of the verified as a small entity is still proper and desired." 37	andent upon the application application claiming benefit rely on a verified statement es a reference to a verified statement filed in the prior
		(00	mplete the following, if applicable)	
		Status as a small	entity was claimed in prior application	ı
			, filed on	_, from which benefit
		•	or this application under:	
		35 U.S.C. ☐ 1°		
		1:	21,	
			65(c),	
		and which status	s as a small entity is still proper and c	lesired.
		☐ A copy of th	e verified statement in the prior applic	ation is included.
		Filing Fee Cal	culation (50% of A, B or C above)	
			\$ 491.00	
NO	W	ny excess of the full fee ithin 2 months of the da nder § 1.136. 37 CFR 1	paid will be refunded if a verified statement and te of timely payment of a full fee. The two-mor .28(a).	d a refund request are filed th period is not extendable
2.	Requ	uest for Internation	nal-Type Search (37 C.F.R. 1.104(d))	
			(complete, if applicable)	
			international-type search report for this mination on the merits takes place.	application at the time

13.	Fee	Payr	nent Being Made at This Time				
		Not	Enclosed				
			No filing fee is to be paid at this time. (This and the surcharge required by 37 C.F.R. 1.1 quently.)	6(e) ca	an be	e paid sut	ose-
	$\mathbf{x}$	Enc	losed				
		X	Basic filing fee		\$.	491.00	
		図	Recording assignment (\$40.00; 37 C.F.R. 1.21(h)) (See attached "COVER SHEET FOR ASSIGNMENT ACCOMPANYING NEW APPLICATION".)		\$.	40.00	
			Petition fee for filing by other than all the inventors or person on behalf of the inventor where inventor refused to sign or cannot be reached (\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. 1.47 and 1.17(h))		\$.		
			For processing an application with a specification in a non-English language (\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. 1.52(d) and 1.17(k))				
			Processing and retention fee (\$130.00; 37 C.F.R. 1.53(d) and 1.21(l))		\$ - \$ -		
			Fee for international-type search report (\$40.00; 37 C.F.R. 1.21(e))		\$ _		
NOT	to 1. fil	comp 53 and ing fee	1.21(I) establishes a fee for processing and retaining any application place the application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.53(d) and this, as well 1.78, indicate that in order to obtain the benefit of a prior U.S amust be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(I) must be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(I) must be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(I) must be paid, or the processing and retention fee of § 1.21(I) must be paid.	ell as th S. applic	e cha ation,	nges to 37 either the b	CFR asic
			Total fees enclosed	\$_	531	.00	
14.	Meth	od c	of Payment of Fees				
	X		cksin the amount of \$491.00 and \$40.00 a				
		Cha \$	rge Account No	. in	the	amount	of
			uplicate of this transmittal is attached.				
NOT	E: Fe	es sho	ould be itemized in such a manner that it is clear for which purpo	ose the	fees a	re paid. 37 (	CFR

15. Authorization to Charge Additional	Fees
--	------

WARNING: If no fees are to be paid on filing, the following items should not be completed.

**WARNING:** Accurately count claims, especially multiple dependent claims, to avoid unexpected high charges, if extra claim charges are authorized.

- The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the following additional fees by this paper and during the entire pendency of this application to Account No.

  18–1829
  :

  - 37 C.F.R. 1.16(b), (c) and (d) (presentation of extra claims)
- NOTE: Because additional fees for excess or multiple dependent claims not paid on filing or on later presentation must only be paid or these claims cancelled by amendment prior to the expiration of the time period set for response by the PTO in any notice of fee deficiency (37 CFR 1.16(d)), it might be best not to authorize the PTO to charge additional claim fees, except possibly when dealing with amendments after final action.
  - 37 C.F.R. 1.16(e) (surcharge for filing the basic filing fee and/or declaration on a date later than the filing date of the application)
  - ☑ 37 C.F.R. 1.17 (application processing fees)
- WARNING: While 37 CFR 1.17(a), (b), (c) and (d) deal with extensions of time under § 1.136(a), this authorization should be made only with the knowledge that: "Submission of the appropriate extension fee under 37 C.F.R. 1.136(a) is to no avail unless a request or petition for extension is filed." (Emphasis added). Notice of November 5, 1985 (1060 O.G. 27).
  - ☐ 37 C.F.R. 1.18 (issue fee at or before mailing of Notice of Allowance, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.311(b))
- NOTE: Where an authorization to charge the issue fee to a deposit account has been filed before the mailing of a Notice of Allowance, the issue fee will be automatically charged to the deposit account at the time of mailing the notice of allowance. 37 CFR 1.311(b).
- NOTE: 37 CFR 1.28(b) requires "Notification of any change in loss of entitlement to small entity status must be filed in the application . . . prior to paying, or at the time of paying, . . . issue fee." From the wording of 37 CFR 1.28(b): (a) notification of change of status must be made even if the fee is paid as "other than a small entity" and (b) no notification is required if the change is to another small entity.

#### 16. Instructions as to Overpayment

X)	Creatt	Account	NO.	18-1879

□ Refund

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY

Reg. No. 35,197

Tel. No. (314 ) 727-5188

Donald R. Holland

(type or print name of attorney)

Howell & Haferkamp, L.C.

7733 Forsyth, Suite 1400

P.O. Address

St. Louis, Missouri 63105

$\nabla$	Incor	poration by reference of added pages
		(check the following item if the application in this transmittal claims the benefit of prior U.S. application(s) (including an international application entering the U.S. stage as a continuation, divisional or C-I-P application) and complete and attach the ADDED PAGES FOR NEW APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED)
	X	Plus Added Pages for New Application Transmittal Where Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) Claimed
		Number of pages added5.
		Plus Added Pages for Papers Referred to in Item 4 Above
		Number of pages added
	X	Plus "Assignment Cover Letter Accompanying New Application"  Number of pages added
	State	ment Where No Further Pages Added
		(if no further pages form a part of this Transmittal, then end this Transmittal with this page and check the following item)
		This transmittal ends with this page.

# ADDED PAGES FOR APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL WHERE BENEFIT OF PRIOR U.S. APPLICATION(S) CLAIMED

NOTE: "In order for an application to claim the benefit of a prior filed copending national application, the prior application must name as an inventor at least one inventor named in the later filed application and disclose the named inventor's invention claimed in at least one claim of the later filed application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112." 37 CFR 1.78(a).

NOTE: "In addition the prior application must be (1) complete as set forth in § 1.51, or (2) entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) and include the basic filing fee set forth in § 1.16; or (3) entitled to a filing date as set forth in § 1.53(b) and have paid therein the processing and retention fee set forth in § 1.21(l) within the time period set forth in § 1.53(d)." 37 CFR 1.78(a).

#### 17. Relate Back

WARNING: If an application claims the benefit of the filing date of an earlier filed application under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c), the 20-year term of that application will be based upon the filing date of the earliest U.S. application that the application makes reference to under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 or 365(c). (35 U.S.C. 154(a)(2) does not take into account, for the determination of the patent term, any application on which priority is claimed under 35 U.S.C. 119, 365(a) or 365(b).) For a c-i-p application, applicant should review whether any claim in the patent that will issue is supported by an earlier application and, if not, the applicant should consider canceling the reference to the earlier filed application. The term of a patent is not based on a claim-by-claim approach. See Notice of April 14, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 20,195, at 20,205.

(complete the following, if applicable)

Amend the specification by inserting, before the first line, the following sentence:

#### A. 35 U.S.C. 119(e)

NOTE: "Any nonprovisional application claiming the benefit of one or more prior filed copending provisional applications must contain or be amended to contain in the first sentence of the specification following the title a reference to each such prior provisional application, identifying it as a provisional application, and including the provisional application number (consisting of series code and serial number)." 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(a)(4).

"This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application(s) No(s).:

APPLICATION NO(S).:	FILING DATE
60 / 088/993	7/9/97 "
/	n
/	

B. 35 U.S.C. 120, 121 and 365(c)
NOTE: "Any nonprovisional application claiming the benefit of one or more prior filed copending nonprovisional applications or international applications designating the United States of America must contain or be amended to contain in the first sentence of the specification following the title a reference to each such prior application, identifying it by application number (consisting of the series code and serial number) or international application number and international filing date and indicating the relationship of the applications. Cross-references to other related applications may be made when appropriate. (See § 1.14(b))." 37 C.F.R. § 1.78(2).
☐ "This application is a
☐ continuation
☐ continuation-in-part
☐ divisional
of copending application(s)
application number 0 / filed on"
☐ International Application filed on
and which designated the U.S."
NOTE: The proper reference to a prior filed PCT application that entered the U.S. national phase is the U.S. serial number and the filing date of the PCT application that designated the U.S.
NOTE: (1) Where the application being transmitted adds subject matter to the International Application, then the filing can be as a continuation-in-part or (2) if it is desired to do so for other reasons then the filing can be as a continuation.
"The nonprovisional application designated above, namely application
/, filed, claims the benefit of U.S.
Provisional Application(s) No(s).:
APPLICATION NO(S).: FILING DATE

NOTE: The deadline for entering the national phase in the U.S. for an international application was clarified in the Notice of April 28, 1987 (1079 O.G. 32 to 46) as follows:

"The Patent and Trademark Office considers the International application to be pending until the 22nd month from the priority date if the United States has been designated and no Demand for International Preliminary Examination has been filed prior to the expiration of the 19th month from the priority date and until the 32nd month from the priority date if a Demand for International Preliminary Examination which elected the United States of America has been filed prior to the expiration of the 19th month from the priority date, provided that a copy of the international application has been communicated to the Patent and Trademark Office within the 20 or 30 month period respectively. If a copy of the international application has not been communicated to the Patent and Trademark Office within the 20 or 30 month period respectively, the international application becomes abandoned as to the United States 20 or 30 months from the priority date respectively. These periods have been placed in the rules as paragraph (h) of § 1.494 and paragraph (i) of § 1.495. A continuing application under 35 U.S.C. 365(c) and 120 may be filed anytime during the pendency of the international application."

# 18. Relate Back-35 U.S.C. 119 Priority Claim for Prior Application

The prior U.S. application(s), including any prior International Application designating the U.S., identified above in item 17B, in turn itself claim(s) foreign priority(ies) as follows:

	country	appln. no.	filed on	
The cer	tified copy(ies) has (ha	ave)		
	been filed on	, in prior application 0	) /	_, which was
	is (are) attached.			
WARNING	the International Bureau application in the contapplication communicate a U.S. serial number unlessage is not entered. The prosecution of a continu documents from the fold to request transfer, retrieventer and make a record the priority documents.	e priority application that may ha may not be relied on without any ninuing application. This is so be ted by the International Bureau is tess the national stage is entered. Subserved, such certified copies may use application. An alternative wo lers and transfer them to the continuity to the folders, make suitable record of such copies in the Continuing and folders of international application. Notice of April 28, 1987 (10)	need to file a certified cope cause the certified cope placed in a folder and the folders are disposed of not be available if need the tophysically rend the displication. The rese defined in the reset the displication are substant tions that have not ente	py of the priority by of the priority is not assigned of if the national eded later in the nove the priority sources required certified copies, ital. Accordingly,
19. Mai	ntenance of Cope	ndency of Prior Applic	ation	
re		copy of the petition filed in the papers constituting the filing of to 3. 27).		
<b>A.</b> 🗆	Extension of time in	prior application		
(This		leted and the papers filed d set in the prior application		cation,
	A petition, fee and reuntil	esponse extends the term i	n the pending <b>prio</b>	r application
	☐ A copy of the p	etition filed in prior applica	ation is attached.	
B. 🗆	Conditional Petition	for Extension of Time in Pi	rior Application	
	(complete th	is item, if previous item no	t applicable)	
	A conditional petition application.	n for extension of time is t	peing filed in the p	ending <b>prior</b>
	☐ A <b>copy</b> of the c	onditional petition filed in the	ne prior application	is attached.

# 20. Further Inventorship Statement Where Benefit of Prior Application(s) Claimed

NOTE: "If the continuation, continuation-in-part, or divisional application is filed by less than all the inventors named in the prior application a statement **must** accompany the application when filed requesting deletion of the names of the person or persons who are not inventors of the invention being claimed in the continuation, continuation-in-part, or divisional application." 37 CFR 1.62(a) [emphasis added]. (clealing with the file wrapper continuation situation).

NOTE: "In the case of a continuation-in-part application which adds and claims additional disclosure by amendment, an oath or declaration as required by § 1.63 must be filed. In those situations where a new oath or declaration is required due to additional subject matter being claimed, additional inventors may be named in the continuing application. In a continuation or divisional application which discloses and claims only subject matter disclosed in a prior application, no additional oath or declaration is required and the application must name as inventors the same or less than all the inventors in the prior application." 37 CFR 1.60(c) (dealing with the continuation situation).

(complete applicable item (a), (b) and/or (c) below)

(a)		app	s application discloses and claims only subject matter disclosed in the prior olication whose particulars are set out above and the inventor(s) in this olication are
			the same.
			less than those named in the prior application. It is requested that the following inventor(s) identified for the prior application be deleted:
			(type name(s) of inventor(s) to be deleted)
(b) 🗆		a n	s application discloses and claims additional disclosure by amendment and ew declaration or oath is being filed. With respect to the prior application, inventor(s) in this application are
			the same.
			the following additional inventor(s) have been added:
			(type name(s) of inventor(s) to be added)
(c)	The	inventorship for all the claims in this application are	
			the same.
			not the same. An explanation, including the ownership of the various claims at the time the last claimed invention was made
			is submitted.
			□ will be submitted.

21. Abandonment of Prior Application (if applicable)
Please abandon the prior application at a time while the prior application is pending, or when the petition for extension of time or to revive in that application is granted, and when this application is granted a filing date, so as to make this application copending with said prior application.
NOTE: According to the Notice of May 13, 1983 (103, TMOG 6-7), the filing of a continuation or continuation-in- part application is a proper response with respect to a petition for extension of time or a petition to revive and should include the express abandonment of the prior application conditioned upon the granting of the petition and the granting of a filing date to the continuing application.
22. Petition for Suspension of Prosecution for the Time Necessary to
File an Amendment
WARNING: "The claims of a new application may be finally rejected in the first Office action in those situations where (1) the new application is a continuing application of, or a substitute for, an earlier application, and (2) all the claims of the new application (a) are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application, and (b) would have been properly finally rejected on the grounds of art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application." MPEP, § 706.07(b).
NOTE: Where it is possible that the claims on file will give rise to a first action final for this continuation application and for some reason an amendment cannot be filed promptly (e.g., experimental data is being gathered it may be desirable to file a petition for suspension of prosecution for the time necessary.
(check the next item, if applicable)
There is provided herewith a Petition To Suspend Prosecution for the Time Necessary to File An Amendment (New Application Filed Concurrently)
23. Small Entity (37 CFR § 1.28(a))
<ul> <li>Applicant has established small entity status by the filing of a verified statemen in parent application / on</li> </ul>
A copy of the verified statement previously filed is included.
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Added Pages for Application Transmittal Where Benefit of Prior U.S. Application(s) Claimed [4-1.1]—page 5 of 5)

PATENT

# Inhibiting Apoptosis with Adenovirus RID Protein

# Reference to Government Grant

This invention was made with government support under Grant Number RO1 CA58538. The government has certain rights in this invention.

# 5 Related Application

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application serial number 60/088,993, filed July 9, 1997, which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

#### Background of the Invention

# 10 (1) Field of the Invention

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This invention relates generally to the regulation of apoptosis and, more particularly, to a method for inhibiting apoptosis using the Adenovirus RID protein and to applications of this method, including promoting survival of tissue transplants, treating autoimmune disease, and promoting tumor destruction in cancer patients.

# 15 (2) Description of the Related Art

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, plays a fundamental role in regulation of the immune system. For review, see White, E. *Genes & Development 10*:1-15, 1996; van Parijs. L. and Abbas, A.K., *Curr. Opin. Immunol. 8*:355-361, 1996; Nagata, S., *Cell 88*:355-365, 1997. In recent years researchers have shown that some members of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family of cytokines can induce apoptosis by binding to their specific receptors on

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target cells. Nagata, *supra*; Baker, S.J. and Reddy, E.P., *Oncogene 12*:1-9, 1996. The receptors for the TNF family of cytokines belong to a family of proteins referred to as the TNFR family, which is characterized by an extracellular domain of highly conserved cysteine residues contained in cysteine-rich pseudorepeats (Chaudhary et al., *Immunity 7*:821-830,

1997). In addition, several members of the TNFR family possess a conserved cytoplasmic domain of approximately 80 amino acids called the death domain, which functions to initiate an intracellular apoptotic signaling cascade upon binding of the appropriate cytokine. (See Chaudhary et al., supra; Walczak et al., EMBO J. 16:5386-5397, 1997.) TNFR proteins containing death domains comprise a death receptor subfamily which includes: TNFR1

(Tartiglia et al., Cell 74:845-853, 1993); Fas (also called CD95 and Apo-1) (Itoh and Nagata, J.Biol. Chem. 268:10932-10937, 1993); death receptor 3 (DR3, also called TRAMP, Apo-3, Wsl-1, and LARD) (Chinnaiyan et al., Science 274:990-992,1996; Kiston et al., Nature 384:372-375, 1996); TRAIL-R1 (also known as DR4) (Pan et al., Science 276:111-113, 1997); and TRAIL-R2 (also called DR5) (Pan et al., Science 277:815-818, 1997). The death domains of these proteins are shown in Figure 1.

Fas, the most studied death receptor, is expressed on the surface of most cell types, including epithelial cells, fibroblasts, T and B cells, liver hepatocytes and some tumor cells (Nagata, *Nature Medicine 2*:1306-1307, 1996; French et al., *Nature Medicine 3*:387-388, 1997). However, FasL is primarily expressed by activated leukocytes of the immune system, including cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL's) and natural killer (NK) cells (Nagata, *Cell*, *supra*). It is believed that the Fas ligand (FasL) plays a role in the immune response of these cells to induce apoptosis in target cells expressing Fas. Such target cells include virus-infected cells and tumor cells. On the other hand, leukocytes also express Fas, which can result in down regulation of the immune response due to activated leukocytes killing each other (Nagata, *Cell*, *supra*).

Recently, it was discovered that FasL is also expressed in immune-privileged sites such as the eye chamber, parts of the nervous system, and testis and it is believed that any activated leukocytes entering such sites are immediately killed through the FasL-Fas apoptotic pathway, thereby preventing a potentially crippling immune response (Nagata, *Cell*, *supra*). This finding could potentially be applied to preventing transplant rejection and, indeed, one group has reported that islet allografts were protected from immune rejection by cotransplantation with syngeneic myoblasts expressing functional FasL (Lau et al., *Science* 273:109-112, 1996).

The discovery of FasL expression in immune-privileged sites led a number of groups to examine whether the means by which tumor cells avoid destruction is through expression of FasL. A number of tumor cell types were subsequently reported to constitutively express

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et al., Nature Med. 2:574-577, 1996).

FasL, including lymphoma and leukemia cells (Tanake, et al., Nature Med. 2:317-322, 1996) various nonlymphoid carcinoma cells, including colon cancer (O'Connell, et al., J. Exp. Med. 184:1075-1082, 1996), hepatocellular carcinoma (Strand et al., Nature Med. 21361-1366, 1996) and melanoma (Hahne et al., Science 274:1363-1366, 1996). As a result of expressing 5 FasL, many tumor cells have the ability to kill attacking CTL and NK cells thereby reducing the immune response against the tumor. In addition, it has been reported that some types of tumors become resistant to Fas-mediated apoptosis, either by downregulation of Fas expression or by other unknown mechanisms, and thereby avoid being killed by the infiltrating leukocytes (Nagata, Nat. Med., supra.; Strand et al., supra; Hahne et al., supra). 10 Because alterations in Fas-FasL regulation, including upregulation of FasL expression and downregulation of Fas expression, may be involved in tumor cells avoiding destruction by the immune system, it would be desirable to devise an approach that would reduce the effect of such changes in Fas-FasL regulation. In one such approach it was recently reported that the anti-cancer drug doxorubicin enhances expression of both Fas and Fasl in tumor cells (Friesen

Recent reports have associated other disease states with dysfunction of the Fas system, including hypereosinophilic syndromes in humans (Lenardo et al., *J. Exp. Med. 183*:721-724, 1996), hepatitis (Kondo et al., *Nat. Med. 3*:409-413, 1997) and the autoimmune disease Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT) (Giordano et al., *Science 175*:960-963, 1997). Consequently, it has been suggested that inappropriate upregulation of Fas may be a causal

factor in other autoimmune diseases involving tissues which constitutively express FasL (French et al., *supra*).

Human adenoviruses (used interchangeably herein with Ad), which cause disease in the respiratory tract, conjunctiva, intestine, urinary tract and liver, have evolved elaborate mechanisms to overcome host antiviral defenses, including at least four of the seven known proteins encoded by the early region 3 (E3) transcription unit which have been reported to inhibit the host immune response to Ad-infected cells (Fejer et al., *J. Virol.* 68:5871-5881, 1994; Sparer et al., *J. Virol.* 770:2431-2439, 1996). One of these proteins is a 19kDa glycoprotein (gp19K), which inhibits CTL-mediated lysis of Ad-infected cells *in vitro* (Efrat et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 92:6947-6951, 1995). Three other E3 proteins, the 14.7K protein and 10.4K protein in combination with the 14.5K protein (referenced hereinafter as the 10.4K/14.5K complex), protect adenovirus-infected cells against cytolysis and the inflammatory response induced by tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) both *in vitro* and *in vivo* (Sparer et al., *supra*; Krajesi et al., *J. Virol.* 70:4904-4913, 1996; Dimitrov et al., *J. Virol.* 71:2830-2837, 1997). Although the exact stoichiometry of 10.4K and 14.5K proteins in this complex is not known, it is believed to consist of one 14.5K polypeptide in physical

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association with a dimer formed by full-length and short forms of the 10.4K polypeptide joined in disulfide linkage. Stewart et al, *supra*.

Efrat et al. have reported that the expression of the one of the Ad E3 genes, i.e. the gene encoding the 19kDa glycoprotein (gp19K), can prolong survival of pancreatic islet allografts. The islets were obtained from transgenic animals prepared to contain the entire E3 genomic DNA from human Ad, however, the gp19K mRNA was prominently expressed with little or no expression of the 10.4K protein which makes up a portion of the 10.4/14.5 complex. The islet allografts survived reportedly due to the expression of the gp19K protein and there was no suggestion in this reference that the 10.4K or 14.5K proteins either separately or in the 10.4K/14.5K complex played any role in the survival of the allografts.

Nevertheless, the 10.4/14.5 complex can protect Ad-infected cells from the inflammatory response in the context of Ad infection (Sparer et al., *supra*) and, although it has not been heretofore recognized, it is possible that the 10.4K/14.5K complex could also provide a novel basis for modulating the immune system in certain disease processes.

# Summary of the Invention

In accordance with the present invention, the inventor herein has succeeded in discovering that the Ad 10.4K/14.5K complex inhibits apoptosis mediated by death receptors, in particular Fas or TNFR-1, by removing the death receptor from the cell surface. The present invention, thus, provides a method for inhibiting apoptosis of a cell comprising treating the cell with an effective amount of a 10.4K/14.5K complex referenced herein as RID (Receptor Internalization and Death) or as RID complex. The RID complex reduces the number of molecules of one or more death receptors on the surface of the cell. This down-regulation of the death receptor results from internalization of the receptor to endosomes and degradation of the internalized death receptor by lysozymes. The RID complex is obtained from or derived from the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  proteins encoded by the Ad E3 region DNA. Other E3 region-encoded proteins, including the gp19K and 14.7K proteins, are not required to remove the death receptor from the cell surface or to induce apoptosis. Due to the similar structure of TNFR death receptors, and in the common pathway by which they mediate apoptosis, it is believed that RID can inhibit apoptosis mediated by all death receptor members of the TNFR family by promoting their removal from the cell surface.

In one embodiment of the present invention, the cell is treated with RID by administering to the cell a polynucleotide encoding the RID complex, through which the RID complex is expressed in the cell. Alternatively, the treating step comprises administering the RID complex to the cell, preferably in a carrier that facilitates delivery of the complex into the cell. The method can be used to inhibit apoptosis of cells expressing one or more death

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receptors of the TNFR family, including but not limited to Fas, TNFR-1, DR3, TRAIL-R1 and TRAIL-R2. Where the cell comprises a tissue, the method is useful for promoting survival of a tissue transplant in a patient or in promoting survival of a tissue under attack in a patient suffering from a degenerative disease, an immunodeficiency disease, an autoimmune disorder or other diseases associated with disregulation of apoptosis mediated by the TNFR death receptors. The method is also useful in inhibiting apoptosis of leukocytes mediated by tumor cells in cancer patients, thereby promoting leukocyte destruction of the patient's tumor cells.

Accordingly, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a method for decreasing apoptosis of target cells in a patient comprising treating the patient with an effective amount of a RID complex. The target cells express a death receptor which is downregulated when RID enters the cells.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides a method for inhibiting leukocyte apoptosis in a patient comprising withdrawing leukocytes from the patient, treating the leukocytes with an effective amount of a RID complex, and administering the treated leukocytes to the patient.

In another embodiment, the present invention provides a composition comprising a RID complex in a carrier suitable for facilitating entry of the RID complex into a cell. As illustrated in Figure 3, a RID complex comprises at least three polypeptides: a full-length Ad E3 10.4K protein having two transmembrane domains (RID $\alpha$ -L), a short form of the 10.4K protein with only one transmembrane domain (RID $\alpha$ -S), and a 14.5K protein (RID $\beta$ ). RID compositions intended for treating humans preferably contain a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In one embodiment, the carrier component of the composition comprises a liposome.

The present invention also provides an Ad vector for expressing a RID complex in a cell and to cells transfected with this vector. The vector comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptide components of the complex operably linked to a promoter capable of directing expression of the nucleotide sequence in the cell. A preferred vector consists of 231-10 (SEQ ID NO:2), which expresses functional polypeptides for all of the E3 genes other than adp.

Among the several advantages found to be achieved by the present invention, therefore, may be noted the provision of compositions and methods for inhibiting apoptosis of a cell expressing a death receptor; the provision of compositions and methods for promoting tissue transplant survival in patients; the provision of compositions and methods for treating patients suffering from an autoimmune disease and other disorders associated with

dysfunction of apoptosis regulation; and the provision of compositions and methods for promoting tumor destruction in cancer patients.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

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Figure 1 shows an alignment of the amino acid sequences of the death domains of the death receptor subfamily of TNFR proteins, with residues identical in more than 30% of sequences shaded black and residues conserved in more than 30% of sequences shaded in gray;

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of apoptosis mediated by death domain-containing members of the TNF receptor superfamily, with the death receptors Fas, TNFR1, TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2 and DR3 depicted by the bars on the extreme right and left sides of the figure, the ligands for these receptors indicated in parenthesis, and showing the association of the death receptors with intracellular proteins in the apoptotic singling cascade at the bottom of the figure;

Figure 3 is a schematic representation of a preferred RID complex showing one mature 14.5K polypeptide having an O-glycosylated residue in the extracellular (or lumenal) domain and an O-phosphorylated residue in the cytoplasmic domain, and two covalently-linked 10.4K polypeptides, one of which is an uncleaved, full-length form of 10.4K (10.4K-L) having two membrane-spanning regions (diagonal stripes) and the other a cleaved, short form of 10.4K (10.4K-S) with only one transmembrane region;

Figure 4 illustrates the amino acid sequences and various domains of preferred embodiments of the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptides, showing in Fig. 4A-4B the long and short forms of the E3 10.4K polypeptides (RID $\alpha$ -L and RID $\alpha$ -S) from Ad serotype 2, Fig. 4C the pre-14.5K (RID $\beta$ ) polypeptide of Ad serotype 5, and in Fig. 4D the mature 14.5K (RID $\beta$ ) polypeptide of Ad serotype 5, with the signal sequences and transmembrane domains underlined and the asterisks indicating sites for disulfide linkage in RID $\alpha$  or for O-phosphorylation in RID $\beta$ ;

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of a model for RID-induced internalization and degradation of Fas and TNFR1 death receptors, showing RID and the death receptor in the plasma membrane, entry of RID and the death receptor into endosomes, transport of these endosomes to lysosomes where the death receptor is degraded, and recycling of RID in endosomes to the cell surface, where it can internalize another death receptor molecule;

Figure 6 shows photographs of MCF7-Fas cells (Figs. 6A and 6B) infected with rec700 Ad ("wild-type") or (Figs. 6C and 6D) transiently transfected with pMT2-RID $\alpha$  plus pMT2-RIB $\beta$  which were then treated with an agonist monoclonal antibody to Fas and double-

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stained for the adenovirus-encoded DNA binding protein (anti-ADP) (Fig. 6A) and for DNA 4, 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Fig. 6B) or double-stained for RIDβ (Fig. 6C) and DNA (Fig. 6D), with the photographs taken using a 100X Plan apo objective lens;

Figure 7 shows flow cytometry tracings of MCF7-Fas cells which were mock-infected (Fig. 7A) or infected with wild-type Ad (Ad5 and *rec*700) (Figs. 7B-7C) or with the indicated Ad E3 mutant (Figs. 7D-7H) and then incubated with antibodies to Fas (bold trace), transferrin receptor (dashed trace), or control IgG (light trace);

Figure 8 shows flow cytometry tracings of A549 cells which were mock-infected (Fig. 8B) or infected with wild-type Ad (*rec*700) (Fig. 8C) or with the indicated Ad E3 mutant (Figs. 7D-7H) and then incubated with antibodies to Fas (red trace), transferrin receptor (blue trace), or control IgG (black trace), with the cell pattern for mock-infected cells shown in Fig. 8A and R1 indicating the cells that were gated for the analysis;

Figure 9 shows photographs of mock-infected MCF7 cells (Fig. 9A) or MCF7-Fas cells mock-infected (Fig. 9B) or infected with the indicated viruses (Figs. 9C-9H) and then analyzed for Fas by immunofluorescence, with the speckled pattern in Figs. 9C, 9G, and 9H representing putative endosomes and lysosomes containing Fas;

Figure 10 shows an immunoblot of proteins extracted from MCF-7 Fas cells following mock-infection or infection with the indicated wild-type and mutant Ads and stained for Fas (Fig. 10A), transferrin receptor (Fig. 10B) or Ad E1A (Fig. 10C), with molecular weight markers indicated on the right;

Figure 11 shows photographs of COS7 cells transfected with expression plasmids for Fas and RID $\alpha$  (Fig. 11A, 11B), Fas and RID $\beta$  (Fig. 11C, 11D), or Fas, RID $\alpha$ , and RID $\beta$  (Fig. 11E-11H) and double-stained for RID $\alpha$  and Fas (Fig. 11A, 11B, 11E, 11F) or for RID $\beta$  and Fas (Fig. 11C, 11D, 11G, 11H) with arrow in Figs. 11G and H indicate vesicles that appear to contain both RID $\beta$  and Fas;

Figure 12 shows photographs of rec700-infected A549 cells double-stained for Fas and a lysosomal protein, LAMP1 and examined by confocal microscopy, with Fig. 12A showing cells labeled with rabbit anti-Fas antibody and fluoroscein isothiocyanate (FITC), Fig. 12B showing cells labeled with mouse anti-LAMP-1 antibody and rhodamine isothiocyanate (RITC), Fig. 12C showing the combined images of Fig. 12A and 12 B, and Fig. 12D showing a perpendicular view of the image in Fig. 12C (arrows), 1 μm thick, where green indicates Fas, red indicates LAMP-1 and yellow indicates colocalization of Fas and LAMP1 and the bar indicating a distance of 10 μm;

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Figures 13A-13C show photographs of immunofluorescence labeling of Fas in *rec*700-infected cells treated (Fig. 13A) or not treated (Fig. 13B) with bafilomycin A1 (Baf), or in *dl*309 (RID<sup>-</sup>)-infected cells treated with Baf (Fig. 13C);

Figure 13D shows an immunoblot of proteins extracted from mock-, *rec*700- or *dl*309-infected cells treated (+) or not treated (-) with bafilomycin A1 (Baf) and stained for Fas, ERp72, or Ad protein E1B-19K;

Figure 13E shows the immunoblot of Fig. 13D following removal of antibody and restaining for transferrin receptor (TfR);

Figure 14 shows an immunoblot of proteins extracted from COS7 cells transfected with various combinations of plasmids expressing Fas, Shp-1, RID $\alpha$  or RID $\beta$  as indicated by the "-" and "+" signs and stained for Fas, Erp72 or Shp-1 using appropriate antisera, with the arrows indicating two groupings of bands which correspond to differently glycosylated species of Fas;

Figure 15 shows an immunoblot of proteins extracted from COS7 cells transfected with various combinations of plasmids expressing Fas, chloramphenical acetyl-transferase (CAT), RID $\alpha$  or RID $\beta$  as indicated by the "-" and "+" signs and stained for Fas, Erp72 or CAT using appropriate antisera, with the arrows indicating two groupings of bands which correspond to differently glycosylated species of Fas;

Figures 16A and 16B are graphs of the amount of lysis of mock-, *rec*700- or *dl*7001-infected Fas-positive mouse P815 cells by activated cytotoxic lymphocyetes (CTL) from peforin (-/-) mice (Fig. 16A) or matched perforin (+/+) mice (Fig. 16B) at effector lymphocyte:target ratios of 60:1 (black bars), 20:1 (stippled bars), or 6:1 (open bars);

Figure 16C shows flow cytometry tracings of P815 cells infected with *rec*700 (middle plot) or *dl*7000 (right dark plot) and then stained for Fas, with the left plot showing the IgG control;

Figure 17 is a graph of the amount of lysis of mock- or Ad-infected Fas-positive human A549 cells by natural killer (NK) cells at NK:A549 cell ratios of 10:1(black bar) and 5:1 (striped bar);

Figure 18 shows flow cytometry tracings of human HeLa cells mock-infected (green trace) or infected with rec700 (red trace) or dl712, a mutant that overexpresses RID and E3-14.7K (blue trace) and then stained for TNFR1 (Fig. 18A) or Fas (Fig. 18B), with the percentage of cells that stained positive for TNFR1 or Fas indicated at the bottom;

Figure 19 shows flow cytometry tracings of human HeLa cells mock-infected (black trace) or infected with *rec*700 (red trace), *dl*753 (light blue trace), *dl*764 (dark blue trace), *dl*712 (green trace), *dl*309 (pink trace) and then stained for TNFR1 (Fig. 19A) or Fas (Fig.

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19B), with the genotype of each virus and the percentage of cells that stained positive for TNFR1 or Fas indicated at the bottom;

Figure 20 shows flow cytometry tracings of human HeLa cells mock-infected (black trace) or infected with the 231-10 vector, which expresses only the E3 proteins, and then stained for TNFR1 at 24 hr. p.i. (red trace) or 48 hr. p.i. (blue trace);

Figure 21 shows an immunoblot of TNFR1 extracted from A549 cells mock-infected or infected with rec700 in which cell surface proteins were labeled by incubation with biotin at the indicated hour p.i.;

Figure 22 shows an immunoblot of TNFR1 (Fig. 22A) and RID $\beta$  (Fig. 22B) extracted from A549 cells mock-infected or infected with rec700 or the 231-10 vector in which cell surface proteins were labeled by incubation with biotin at the indicated hour p.i.;

Figure 23A shows an immunoblot of TNFR1 extracted from A549 cells mock-infected or infected with the indicated virus in which cell surface proteins were labeled by incubation with biotin at 26 h p.i.;

Figure 23B shows an immunoblot of Ad E1B-19K protein extracted from the same cells used in Fig. 23A;

Figure 24 shows a photograph of exposed skin and muscle of the hind flanks of a female C57Bl/6 mouse sacrificed 18 days after the flanks were subcutaneously injected with human cancer A549 cells infected with the 231-10 vector, with A549 tumors appearing as whitish-tan masses on each flank;

Figure 25 shows a closer view of the tumor on the right flank of the mouse in Fig. 24; Figure 26 shows an immunoblot of proteins extracted from an A549 tumor grown in a mouse such as described in Fig. 24;

Figure 27 is a schematic illustration of the structure of the genome of the Ad 231-10 vector, with the black horizontal bar representing the backbone of the Ad5 genome, from which the E1 and E3 regions are deleted, as indicated by the triangles below the black bar, and containing an expression cassette with the CMV promoter controlling the E3 genes inserted into the deleted E1 region, as indicated by the triangle to the left, above the black bar, with the transcription unit oriented from right to left as indicated by the arrowhead and restriction endonuclease cleavage sites flanking the CMV-E3 cassette indicated;

Figure 28 illustrates the nucleotide sequence of the 231-10 genome with the numbering beginning with the first base-pair on the conventional left side of the Ad5 genome as shown in Fig. 27 and proceeding to the last base-pair at the right side of the genome;

Figure 29 shows an immunoblot of E3 RID $\beta$ , 14.7K, and gp19K proteins expressed in A549 cells infected with the 231-10 vector and detected at the days p.i. indicated, with lane A

containing proteins extracted from 231-10-infected cells at 1 day p.i. following treatment with 1-β-D-arabinofuransylcytosine (araC) at 2 h p.i.; and

Figure 30 shows a photograph of A549 cells infected with the 231-10 vector and gp19K, RIDβ, and 14.7K proteins detected by indirect immunoflourescence.

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## Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention is based on the discovery that the Ad RID complex inhibits apoptosis mediated by death receptors, and in particular by Fas and TNFR1. Some of the molecular events involved in apoptosis induced through death receptors of the TNFR family are illustrated in Fig. 2. Fas (bar on the extreme right) is localized on the cell surface. When FasL engages Fas on the outside of the cell (top of Fig. 2), Fas associates with proteins within the cell (bottom of Fig. 2). First, Fas binds a protein named FADD through their corresponding death domains and then the Fas/FADD complex binds the protein named Caspase 8 through another region in FADD and Caspase 8 named the "death effector" domain. This binding activates the enzymatic activity of Caspase 8, an "initiator" caspase. Activated Caspase 8 cleaves other caspases (effector caspases), which then cleave other proteins, and apoptosis ensues. Apoptosis induced through TNFR is very similar, except that an additional protein, named TRADD, is involved. TNF engages TNFR1, causing it to bind TRADD through death domains in TNFR1 and TRADD (left part of Fig. 2). The TNFR1/TRADD complex then binds FADD through their death domains and this is followed by binding to Caspase 8, etc. TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2, and DR3 are believed to undergo a similar binding cascade to activate caspases, although the ligand that triggers apoptosis through DR3 is unknown.

RID inhibits apoptosis by means of an internalization and degradation mechanism common to all death receptors. As illustrated in Figure 2, RID shuttles the death receptor from the cell surface to lysosomes where the receptors are degraded. This model is supported in part by the fact that the RID complex has two motifs in its intracellular portion that are known to play a role in the internalization of some cell surface receptors and their transport to lysosomes. These motifs are a dileucine motif (LL), which is present in RID $\alpha$ , and a tyrosine-based motif in RID $\beta$ , which is YXX $\phi$ , where Y is tyrosine, X is any amino acid, and  $\phi$  is an aromatic or bulky hydrophobic amino acid such as phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan and proline. It is believed that RID acts through the LL and YXX $\phi$  motifs to cause Fas or TNFR1 to be internalized into early/sorting endosomes. Again, acting through the LL and YXX $\phi$  motifs, RID mediates transport of the early endosomes to late endosomes and then to lysosomes where the receptors are degraded. RID then recycles back to the cell surface in

endosomes where it repeats this process. Additional evidence supporting this model is as follows: (1) RID co-localizes with Fas on the cell surface as well as in vesicles; (2) degradation of Fas is inhibited by bafilomycin A1, an inhibitor of late endosome function; (3) the RID proteins are very stable, as indicated by pulse-chase experiments, whereas Fas is very unstable in the presence of RID; and (4) mutation of the LL motif severely reduces the function of RID, and conversion of the Y in the YXX\$\phi\$ motif abolishes the function of RID.

Because of their similar structures and common apoptotic pathway, it is believed that all death receptors of the TNFR family can be removed from the cell surface by RID via internalization into endosomes and subsequent degradation in lysozymes. Thus, RID will inhibit apoptosis mediated by any member of the TNFR death receptor family. As such, RID should be useful to promote survival of cells and tissues in the treatment of diseases such as degenerative diseases, immune disorders including autoimmune disorders, ischemic injury such as caused by myocardial infarction, stroke induced neuron death and reperfusion injury, alcohol-induced hepatitis, diseases caused by viral infection, such as AIDS and fulminant hepatitis, and cancer. RID is also useful in promoting survival of tissue transplants in transplant recipients.

Thus, in one embodiment the invention provides a method for inhibiting apoptosis of a cell comprising treating the cell with an effective amount of a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) complex. Cells which can be treated by this method express one or more death receptors of the TNFR family, which includes Fas, TNFR1, DR3, TRAIL-R1, TRAIL-R2 and any subsequently discovered family member characterized by the presence of a death domain. Cells expressing a death receptor can be identified by methods known in the art, such as incubating the cells with one or more death receptor ligands followed by evaluating the cells for apoptosis, detecting death receptor molecules on the cell surface with an antibody against the death receptor, or detecting mRNA molecules that encode the death receptor. Cell death by apoptosis is readily recognizable and includes cytoplasmic and nuclear condensation, loss of membrane integrity and extensive fragmentation of chromosomal DNA, which forms a characteristic ladder when analyzed by gel electrophoresis. Vaux, D., *Proc. Natl.Acad. Sci 90:786-789*, 1993. Antibodies against the TNFR death receptors are either commercially available or can be readily prepared using standard techniques.

The RID complex used in the method comprises at least one of each of the following polypeptides: a RID $\alpha$ -L polypeptide, a RID $\alpha$ -S polypeptide, and a RID $\beta$  polypeptide. RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  are synonymous with the 10.4K and 14.5K proteins, respectively, which are encoded by two genes in the Ad E3 region. The basic structures of these polypeptides in a membrane are illustrated in Fig. 3. RID $\alpha$ -L comprises a first transmembrane domain, which

is an uncleaved signal sequence, an extracellular domain, an internal transmembrane domain, and a cytoplasmic domain. RID $\alpha$ -S lacks the signal sequence and thus comprises the extracellular domain, the internal transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic domain. RID $\beta$  comprises an extracellular domain, which preferably lacks the signal sequence as shown in Fig. 4D, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic domain. When the RID complex is localized in membrane structures and vesicles within the cell, the extracellular domain is located in the lumen of these membranes and vesicles.

In preferred embodiments, the RIDα-S and RIDα-L polypeptides are covalently joined by a disulfide bond between cysteine residues in their extracellular domains which correspond by alignment with the Cys<sub>31</sub> residue of the Ad2 10.4K protein (Fig. 4A). Also, RIDβ preferably has a mucin type O-linked oligosaccharide attached to one or more amino acids in the extracellular domain and/or is phosphorylated at one or two serines in the cytoplasmic domain. (See Krajcsi et al., *Virol.187*:492-498, 1992; Krajcsi et al., *Virol.188*:570-579, 1992.) The location of these residues in RIDβ polypeptides encoded by E3 genes of different Ad serotypes can be determined by alignment with the amino acid sequence for the 14.5K protein of Ad5, which is shown in Fig. 4C.

A RID complex made by Ad *in vivo* is believed to contain RID $\alpha$ -L, RID- $\alpha$ S and RID $\beta$  (lacking the signal sequence) polypeptides in about a 1:1:1 ratio. However, it is possible that various ratios of these polypeptides will be functional or that in some cases different ratios will be required to provide a functional complex.

The amino acid sequences of the RID $\alpha$ -L, RID $\alpha$ - $\beta$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptides comprising the RID complex may be identical to those of naturally-occurring Ad RID $\alpha$  (10.4K) and RID $\beta$  (14.5K) proteins from any Ad serotype or may comprise functional variants of such naturally-occurring sequences. As stated above, the genes encoding the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  proteins are highly conserved among Ad serotypes. These genes are also conserved in Ads from some non-human species. Thus, it is believed that their encoded products should function very similar to the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptides from Ad2 and Ad5, which were used in the experiments described herein. In addition, the invention includes the use of RID complexes in which the RID $\alpha$ -L, RID $\alpha$ -S, and RID $\beta$  polypeptides comprise homologous amino acid sequences, i.e., encoded by the same Ad serotype, or that comprises heterologous sequences, i.e., encoded by two or more Ad serotypes. Thus, for example, a RID complex may comprise (1) a RID $\alpha$ -L polypeptide comprising the RID $\alpha$ -L amino acid sequence from Ad2, (2) a RID $\alpha$ -S polypeptide comprising the RID $\alpha$ -S amino acid sequence from Ad5, and (3) a RID $\beta$  polypeptide comprising the RID $\beta$  amino acid sequence from Ad9. Preferably, the RID complex comprises polypeptides whose amino acid sequences correspond

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to serotypes from the same subgroup. More preferably, the RID complex comprises RID $\alpha$ -S and RID $\alpha$ -L polypeptides encoded by the RID $\alpha$  gene of Ad2 and a RID $\beta$  polypeptide encoded by the RID $\beta$  gene of Ad5.

A functional variant of a naturally-occurring RIDα or RIDβ sequence contains one or more amino acid substitutions in that sequence which do not destroy the ability of the resulting polypeptide to function in a RID complex to inhibit apoptosis. Preferably, amino acid substitutions in functional variants are conservative amino acid substitutions, which refer to the interchangeability of residues having similar side chains. Conservatively substituted amino acids can be grouped according to the chemical properties of their side chains. For example, one grouping of amino acids includes those amino acids have neutral and hydrophobic side chains (A, V, L, I, P, W, F, and M); another grouping is those amino acids having neutral and polar side chains (G, S, T, Y, C, N, and Q); another grouping is those amino acids having basic side chains (K, R, and H); another grouping is those amino acids having acidic side chains (D and E); another grouping is those amino acids having aliphatic side chains (G, A, V, L, and I); another grouping is those amino acids having aliphatichydroxyl side chains (S and T); another grouping is those amino acids having aminecontaining side chains (N, Q, K, R, and H); another grouping is those amino acids having aromatic side chains (F, Y, and W); and another grouping is those amino acids having sulfurcontaining side chains (C and M). Preferred conservative amino acid substitutions groups are: R-K; E-D, Y-F, L-M; V-I, and Q-H. In addition, conservative amino acid substitutions as used herein is intended to include substitutions which are present at corresponding positions in sequences from different Ad serotypes.

A functional variant as used herein can also include modified sequences in which one or more amino acids have been inserted, deleted, or replaced with a different amino acid or a modified amino acid or unusual amino acid, as well as modifications such as glycosylation or phosphorylation so long as the polypeptide containing the modified sequence retains the biological activity of a RID $\alpha$  or RID $\beta$  polypeptide. By retaining the biological activity, it is meant that the modified polypeptide can function to form a RID complex with anti-apoptotic activity.

In one embodiment, the cell is treated with the RID complex by administering to the cell a polynucleotide encoding the RID complex. The polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a RID $\alpha$  polypeptide and a RID $\beta$  polypeptide operably linked to a promoter that produces expression of the RID complex in the cell. In one variation of this embodiment, the polynucleotide can contain portions of the Ad E3 region in addition to that portion encoding RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$ . However, the polynucleotide predominantly expresses the

RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  proteins over any other Ad proteins. Alternatively, actions on cell apoptosis resulting from expression of the polynucleotide are predominantly due to the RID complex rather than any other protein expressed by the polynucleotide. The polynucleotide can comprise an expression plasmid, a retrovirus vector, an Ad vector, an adenovirus associated vector (AAV) or other vector used in the art to deliver genes into cells. Alternatively, the polynucleotide can be administered to the cell by microinjection.

In embodiments where the cell being treated is in a patient, such as cells comprising a tissue transplant or a tissue involved in an autoimmune disorder, the polynucleotide encoding RID is administered to the patient. Any of the vectors discussed above can be used. It is also contemplated that the RID complex be administered by coinfection with a replication-defective Ad expressing RID and another replication competent Ad that complements the replication defective virus to increase the expression of RID in the infected cells.

Preferably, the polynucleotide is selectively delivered to target cells within the patient so as not to affect apoptosis in other tissues. Targeted delivery of the polynucleotide can be done for example by using delivery vehicles such as polycations, liposomes or viral vectors containing targeting moleties that recognizes and binds a specific marker on the target cell. Such methods are known in the art, see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,635,383. Another targeted delivery approach uses viral vectors that can only replicate in specific cell types which is accomplished by placing the viral genes necessary for replication under the transcriptional control of a response element for a transcription factor that is only active in the target cell. See, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,698,443.

In other embodiments of the invention, the cell is treated by administering to the cell a composition comprising a RID complex. The RID complex for use in such embodiments can be prepared by a variety of means. For example, the RID complex can be isolated from the membranes of Ad-infected cells or cells transfected with a nucleotide sequence encoding the RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptides. Alternatively, the polypeptide components of the complex can be expressed in separate cell cultures, extracted into an appropriate buffer and mixed *in vitro*. RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  polypeptides can also be chemically synthesized and mixed to form the complex. The RID complex can then be tested for the ability to inhibit apoptosis of a cell expressing a death receptor as described herein for Fas and TNFR1.

Preferably, the RID complex is administered with a carrier that facilitates delivery of the RID complex into the cell, such as liposomes. Where the RID complex is being administered to a patient, the liposomes can have targeting moieties exposed on the surface such as antibodies, ligands or receptors to specific cell surface molecules to limit delivery of RID to targeted cells. Liposome drug delivery is known in the art (see, e.g., Amselem et al.,

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Chem. Phys. Lipid 64:219-237, 1993). Alternatively, one or more of the polypeptides of the complex can be modified to include a specific transit peptide that is capable of delivering the peptide into the cytoplasm of a cell or the complex can be delivered directly into a cell by microinjection.

Compositions comprising a RID complex can be administered by any suitable route known in the art including, for example, intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular, transdermal, intrathecal or intracerebral or administration to cells in *ex vivo* treatment protocols. Administration can be either rapid as by injection or over a period of time as by slow infusion or administration of slow release formulation. For treating tissues in the central nervous system, administration can be by injection or infusion into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). When it is intended that the RID complex be administered to cells in the central nervous system, administration can be with one or more agents capable of promoting penetration of the protein complex across the blood-brain barrier.

The RID complex can also be linked or conjugated with agents that provide desirable pharmaceutical or pharmacodynamic properties, including for example, substances known in the art to promote penetration or transport across the blood-brain barrier such as an antibody to the transferrin receptor (Friden et al., *Science 259*:373-377, 1993), a polymer such as polyethylene glycol to obtain desirable properties of solubility, stability, half-life and other pharmaceutically advantageous properties Davis et al. *Enzyme Eng 4*:169-73, 1978; Burnham, *Am J Hosp Pharm 51*:210-218, 1994).

For nonparental administration, the compositions can also include absorption enhancers which increase the pore size of the mucosal membrane. Such absorption enhancers include sodium deoxycholate, sodium glycocholate, dimethyl-β-cyclodextrin, lauroyl-1-lysophosphatidylcholine and other substances having structural similarities to the phospholipid domains of the mucosal membrane.

The compositions are usually employed in the form of pharmaceutical preparations. Such preparations are made in a manner well known in the pharmaceutical art. One preferred preparation utilizes a vehicle of physiological saline solution, but it is contemplated that other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers such as physiological concentrations of other non-toxic salts, five percent aqueous glucose solution, sterile water or the like may also be used. It may also be desirable that a suitable buffer be present in the composition. Such solutions can, if desired, be lyophilized and stored in a sterile ampoule ready for reconstitution by the addition of sterile water for ready injection. The primary solvent can be aqueous or alternatively non-aqueous.

The carrier can also contain other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients for modifying or maintaining the pH, osmolarity, viscosity, clarity, color, sterility, stability, rate

of dissolution, or odor of the formulation. Similarly, the carrier may contain still other pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients for modifying or maintaining release or absorption or penetration across the blood-brain barrier. Such excipients are those substances usually and customarily employed to formulate dosages for parenteral administration in either unit dosage or multi-dose form or for direct infusion by continuous or periodic infusion.

It is also contemplated that certain formulations comprising the RID complex are to be administered orally. Such formulations are preferably encapsulated and formulated with suitable carriers in solid dosage forms. Some examples of suitable carriers, excipients, and diluents include lactose, dextrose, sucrose, sorbitol, mannitol, starches, gum acacia, calcium phosphate, alginates, calcium silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, cellulose, gelatin, syrup, methyl cellulose, methyl- and propylhydroxybenzoates, talc, magnesium, stearate, water, mineral oil, and the like. The formulations can additionally include lubricating agents, wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, preserving agents, sweetening agents or flavoring agents. The compositions may be formulated so as to provide rapid, sustained, or delayed release of the active ingredients after administration to the patient by employing procedures well known in the art. The formulations can also contain substances that diminish proteolytic degradation and/or substances which promote absorption such as, for example, surface active agents.

The RID complex is administered to patients in an amount effective to inhibit apoptosis of target cells within the patient. The specific dose is calculated according to the approximate body weight or body surface area of the patient or the volume of body space to be occupied. The dose will also be calculated dependent upon the particular route of administration selected. Further refinement of the calculations necessary to determine the appropriate dosage for treatment is routinely made by those of ordinary skill in the art. Such calculations can be made without undue experimentation by one skilled in the art in light of the activity disclosed herein in cell death assays. Exact dosages are determined in conjunction with standard dose-response studies. It will be understood that the amount of the composition actually administered will be determined by a practitioner, in the light of the relevant circumstances including the condition or conditions to be treated, the choice of composition to be administered, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's symptoms, and the chosen route of administration. Dose administration can be repeated depending upon the pharmacokinetic parameters of the dosage formulation and the route of administration used.

The compositions and methods of the invention are contemplated for use in promoting survival of tissue transplants. For example, the tissue can be treated *in vitro* with the RID complex and the treated tissue then introduced into the transplant. In addition,

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previously transplanted tissues can be treated with RID by administering the RID complex to the transplant recipient. In either scenario, it is contemplated that the RID complex can be administered as a protein formulation or as a polynucleotide expressing the complex.

In another embodiment, the RID complex is used to promote the survival of leukocytes in cancer patients. The leukocytes can be treated *in vivo* by administering to the patient a polynucleotide expressing RID or a composition containing the RID complex. Preferably, the polynucleotide or RID complex is targeted to the leukocytes by one of the targeting methods discussed above. For example, cytotoxic T cells could be targeted by using an antibody against the CD8 marker and natural killer cells targeted by use of an antibody against the CD16 marker. Alternatively, the leukocytes can be removed from the patient, treated with the RID complex *ex vivo*, and the treated leukocytes then returned to the patient.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described in the following examples. Other embodiments within the scope of the claims herein will be apparent to one skilled in the art from consideration of the specification or practice of the invention as disclosed herein. It is intended that the specification, together with the examples, be considered exemplary only, with the scope and spirit of the invention being indicated by the claims which follow the examples.

## Example 1

This example illustrates inhibition of Fas-mediated apoptosis by adenovirus E1B and E3 proteins.

Human breast adenocarcinoma cells expressing Fas (MCF7-Fas) (Jäättela et al., Oncogene 10:2297-2305, 1995) were infected with rec700 or with an adenovirus mutant lacking expression of one or more of the RIDα, RIDβ, E3-14.7K and E1B-19K proteins. rec700 is an Ad5-Ad2-Ad5 "wild-type" recombinant whose genome consists of the Ad5 EcoRI A (map positions 0 to 76), Ad2 EcoRI D (map positions 76 to 83), and Ad5 EcoRI B (map positions 83 to 100) fragments (Wold et al., Virol. 148:168-188, 1986). rec700 is the parental virus of E3 mutants with 700 or 7000 numbers. The infected cells were treated with a monoclonal antibody to Fas, CH-11, which acts as an agonist of Fas and induces apoptosis. The cells were then fixed and stained for DNA and for the adenovirus DNA binding protein (DBP). Experimental details are provided in the footnote to Table 1.

Examples of apoptotic and non-apoptotic nuclei in *rec*700-infected cells are shown in Figs. 6A and 6B. Most cells were infected as indicated by the speckled staining of DBP in the nucleus (Fig. 6A), and these nuclei were non-apoptotic (Fig. 6B). Two uninfected cells were apoptotic (arrows in Figs. 6A and 6B) as evidenced by the presence of shrunken and irregular nuclei with condensed DNA that often fluoresced very brightly above the plane of

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focus for non-apoptotic nuclei. The percentage of apoptotic and non-apoptotic nuclei was scored in *rec*700- or mutant-infected cells staining for DBP and the quantitative results are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Fas Agonist-induced Apoptosis in MCF7-Fas Cells Infected with Ad

Mutants<sup>1</sup>

	Ad DNA Binding Protein-Positive Cells <sup>2</sup>			
Virus Mutant	Apoptotic	Non-apoptotic		
rec700 (wild type)	0.13	99.9³		
pm760 (E1B-19K <sup>+</sup> , RID <sup>+</sup> )	0.7	99.3		
dl309 (E1B-19K <sup>+</sup> , RID <sup>-</sup> )	0.1	99.9		
dl748 (E1B-19K <sup>+</sup> , RID <sup>-</sup> )	0.6	99.4		
dl764 (E1B-19K <sup>+</sup> , RID <sup>−</sup> )	0.2	99.8		
<i>lp</i> 5 (E1B-19K <sup>-</sup> , RID <sup>+</sup> )	9.9	90.2		
dl250 (E1B-19K⁻, RID⁺)	10.4	89.6		
dl111 (E1B-19K⁻, RID⁻)	87.2	12.8		
dl118 (E1B-19K⁻, RID⊢)	94.1	5.9		

<sup>1</sup>MCF7-Fas cells were infected with 250 PFU per cell of virus except for *lp5*, *dl*250, *dl*111, and *dl*118 where 10 PFU per cell was used. At 21 h post-infection (p.i.), cells were treated for 22 h with the CH-11 agonist mAb to Fas (200 ng/ml) (Panvera, Madison, WI) plus cycloheximide (25 μg/ml). Cells were fixed and stained for the Ad DNA binding protein (DBP) using a rabbit antiserum (obtained from Maurice Green, St. Louis University) and goat anti-rabbit IgG (fluorescein conjugate) and for DNA using 4, 6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). Typical apoptotic and non-apoptotic nuclei are shown in Fig. 6B, which is from the same experiment. Nuclei of *dl*111- or *dl*118-infected cells not treated with Fas agonist were not apoptotic (not shown), indicating that the apoptosis observed was not due to the *cyt deg* phenotype of E1B-19K-negative mutants (Subramanian et al., *J. Virol.* 52:336-343, 1984).

20 <sup>2</sup>At least 1000 DBP-positive cells were counted per sample.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Percent of apoptotic and non-apoptotic nuclei in cells staining for DBP.

In cells infected with *rec*700 or mutant *pm*760, which expresses both E1B-19K and RID, very few nuclei were apoptotic. Cells infected with mutants expressing E1B-19K but lacking RIDα and E3-14.7K (*dl*748), or lacking RIDβ (*dl*764), or lacking each of RIDα, RIDβ, and E3-14.7K (*dl*309) also had very few apoptotic nuclei. However, only about 10% of cells infected with *lp*5 and *dl*250, which lack E1B-19K but express RID, had apoptotic nuclei, while about 90% of the nuclei were apoptotic in cells infected with *dl*111 and *dl*118, which lack expression of RIDα, RIDβ, E3 14.7 K and E1B-19K. These results indicate that adenovirus has two proteins that independently inhibit Fas-induced apoptosis, RID and/or E3-14.7K in the E3 transcription unit and E1B-19K in the E1B transcription unit. This result observed with E1B-19K is consistent with an earlier report (Hashimoto, S., et al., *Int. Immunol.* 3:343-351, 1991. Data below show that RID inhibits Fas-induced apoptosis.

## Example 2

This example illustrates that the RID complex is sufficient to inhibit apoptosis. To address whether RID is sufficient to inhibit Fas-induced apoptosis, plasmids expressing RIDα or RIDβ from the Ad major late promoter plus SV40 enhancer were prepared by cloning the gene for RIDα or RIDβ into the pMT2 vector (Mazzarella, R. A. & Green, M. *J. Biol. Chem. 262*: 8875-8883, 1987) to generate pMT2-RIDα and pMT2-RIDβ. MCF7-Fas cells were transiently transfected with pMT2-RIDα plus pMT2-RIDβ, pMT2-RIDβ alone, or pMT2 alone (2.5 μg for each plasmid). After 38 h, cells were treated for 9 h with the CH-11 agonist mAb to Fas (500 ng/ml) plus cycloheximide (25 μg/ml), fixed in methanol with DAPI, and stained for RIDβ using the rabbit P118-132 antipeptide antiserum (Tollefson et al., *Virology 175*:19-29, 1990).

Examples of apoptotic and non-apoptotic nuclei in the cells co-transfected with pMT2-RIDα and pMT2-RIDβ are shown in Figs. 6C and 6D. The cell transfected with RIDα plus RIDβ (arrow in Fig. 6C) was non apoptotic (arrow in Fig. 6D). RIDβ-negative cells usually had apoptotic nuclei (most cells in Fig. 6D). Of 2000 cells counted in random fields, 173 RIDβ-positive cells were seen, and only 26% of these had apoptotic nuclei. In the transfection with RIDβ alone, and with 2000 cells counted, 101 RIDβ-positive cells were seen, 80% of which had apoptotic nuclei. With pMT2 alone, 62% of the total nuclei were apoptotic. These results indicate that RID (i.e. RIDα plus RIDβ), but not RIDβ alone, is sufficient to inhibit Fas-induced apoptosis.

# Example 3

This example illustrates that RID down-regulates Fas from the cell-surface of adenovirus-infected human breast carcinoma cells.

To investigate how RID inhibits apoptosis, MCF7-Fas cells were infected with adenovirus serotype 5 (Ad5), rec700, or an Ad mutant lacking expression of one or more of RID $\alpha$ , RID $\beta$ , and E3-14.7K proteins. At 28 h p.i., cells were detached using 0.025% EDTA, then resuspended in FACS buffer (1X PBS, 2% FBS). Approximately 1 X 10<sup>6</sup> cells were pelleted and resuspended in 50  $\mu$ l FACS buffer containing antibodies against human Fas (UB2 IgG mAb) (Panvera) (10  $\mu$ g/ml), the human transferrin receptor

(Boehringer/Mannheim, Indianapolis, IN) (2.5  $\mu$ g/ml) and purified mouse IgG $\gamma$  (PharMingen, San Diego, CA) (5  $\mu$ g/ml) as an iso-type control. In common with Fas, the transferrin receptor is a cell surface receptor. Cells were incubated with the primary antibodies, washed with cold FACS buffer, incubated with 20  $\mu$ g/ml of goat anti-mouse FITC-conjugated antibody (ICN), washed, then analyzed on a FACScaliber flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). The data were analyzed with Cell Quest software (Becton Dickinson) and are shown in Figure 7.

Nearly all Fas (bold trace in Fig. 7) was cleared from cells infected with Ad5 or rec700 (Figs. 7B, 7C). Transferrin receptor (dashed trace) was not affected. Fas was not cleared from cells infected with mutants lacking RIDα and/or RIDβ, namely dl309 (lacks RIDα, RIDβ, E3-14.7K) (Fig. 7D), dl748 (lacks RIDα) (Fig. 7E), and dl764 (lacks RIDβ) (Fig. 7F). Fas was down-regulated by dl758 (RID-positive, lacks E3-14.7K) (Fig. 7G) and pm760 (overexpresses RIDα and RIDβ) (Fig.7H). These results indicate that RID (i.e. RIDα and RIDβ) is necessary to clear Fas from the surface of Ad-infected MCF7-Fas cells. Other Ad proteins, including E3-14.7K and E1B-19K, are not required.

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## Example 4

This example illustrates that RID down-regulates Fas from the cell-surface of adenovirus-infected human lung adenocarcinoma cells.

To determine if RID can remove Fas from the surface of other cell types, the human A549 cell line was examined. A549 cells are derived from a human lung adenocarcinoma. A549 cells were mock-infected or infected with *rec*700. At 26 h p.i., cells were suspended in FACS buffer containing mouse IgGγ, anti-human-Fas UB2 IgG monoclonal antibody (Panvera), or antibody against the human transferrin receptor (Boehringer/Mannheim), incubated with goat anti-mouse fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-conjugated antibody, and

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analyzed on a FACScaliber flow cytometer using Cell Quest software (Becton Dickinson). The results are shown in Fig. 8.

With mock-infected cells (Fig. 8B), there was strong staining for both Fas (the red trace in Fig. 8) and transferrin receptor (the blue trace in Fig. 8). With *rec*700 or *pm*760, a virus mutant that overexpresses RID (i.e., RIDα plus RIDβ) and underexpresses other Ad E3 proteins, Fas was completely cleared from the cell surface whereas the transferrin receptor was not affected (Figs. 8C, 8H). With three virus mutants that lack both RIDα and RIDβ (*dl*309), RIDβ only (*dl*764), or RIDα (*dl*748), Fas was not cleared from the cell surface (Fig. 8, Panels E, F, and G). With *dl*758, a mutant that lacks only E3-14.7K and that expresses RIDα and RIDβ, Fas was down-regulated to the same extent as with *rec*700 and *pm*760. Therefore, the E3-14.7K protein is not required to down-regulate cell surface Fas. Recently, RID was reported to clear Fas from the cell surface in two other human cell lines, HT-29.14S and ME-180 (Shisler et al., *J. Virol.* 71:8299-8306, 1997). These results have been confirmed with HT-29.14S and ME-180 cells (data not shown). Thus, RID stimulates the removal of Fas from the cell surface of at least four different cell types, MCF7-Fas, A549, HT-29.14S, and ME-180 cells.

#### Example 5

This example illustrates that Fas molecules removed from the cell surface by RID are internalized into vesicles and then degraded in lysosomes.

Many receptors are internalized into endosomes. Accordingly, MCF7-Fas cells were mock-infected or infected with rec700 or with an E3 Ad mutant. MCF7 cells were mock-infected as a control. At 19 h p.i., cells were fixed in methanol and stained for Fas using the ZB4 mAb (Panvera) and goat anti-mouse IgG (Texas red conjugate). The results are shown in Figure 9.

Fas was not detected in mock-infected parental MCF7 cells (Fig. 9A), but was readily apparent on the surface of MCF7-Fas cells (Fig. 9B). In cells infected with rec700, Fas was in numerous vesicles and there was no cell surface staining (Fig. 9C). These vesicles are likely to be endosomes and lysosomes containing Fas. These vesicles were not observed with dl309, dl748, or dl764 (lack RID $\alpha$  and/or RID $\beta$ ), whereas in each case, strong Fas staining was apparent at the plasma membrane (Figs 9D-9F). Vesicles staining for Fas were seen with dl758 and pm760, both of which express RID (Figs. 9G, 9H).

Some receptor types internalized into endosomes are targeted to lysosomes where they are degraded. To determine whether Fas was degraded in Ad-infected cells expressing RID, MCF7-Fas cells were mock-infected or infected with wild-type Ad or an E3 mutant

lacking expression of one or more of RIDα, RIDβ, and 14.7K proteins, then at 27 h p.i. proteins were extracted, separated by sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE), and blotted onto an Immobilon-P membrane. After blocking, membranes were incubated with rabbit anti-Fas antiserum (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc., Santa Cruz, CA), mouse anti-transferrin receptor mAb OKT9 (ATCC), or mouse anti-E1A mAb M73. Membranes were incubated with the appropriate peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody (ICN). Proteins were detected with ECL reagents (Amersham Life Sciences, Arlington Heights, IL) and the results are shown in Fig. 10.

Fas was degraded in cells infected with viruses that express both RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  (Ad5, Ad2, rec700, dl758, pm760) (Fig. 10A). Transferrin receptor was not degraded in these same extracts (Fig. 10B). Fas expression was actually stimulated in cells infected with mutants that lack RID $\alpha$  and/or RID $\beta$  (Fig. 10A, compare Mock with dl309, dl748, and dl764). The Ad-coded E1A proteins were expressed at similar levels (Fig. 10C), indicating that all infections were equivalent. These and the above results establish that RID (i.e. RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$ ) functions in the internalization of Fas into putative endosomes, the degradation of Fas, and the inhibition of Fas-induced apoptosis.

RID has been reported to stimulate the internalization of EGFR into vesicles and its degradation in lysosomes (Carlin et al., *Cell 57*:135-144, 1989; Tollefson et al., *J. Virol.* 65:3095-3105, 1991). When the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) interacts with its ligand, EGF, EGFR is internalized into early endosomes which are transported to late endosomes which fuse with lysosomes, where EGFR is degraded. This process results in attenuation of signal transduction through EGFR. Many receptors are degraded by the endosome-lysosome pathway in response to ligand. To determine if RID-induced degradation of Fas is occurring through this pathway, the following experiments were performed.

The first experiment, which was described in the copending provisional application, examined Fas localization in COS cells transiently co-transfected with combinations of expression plasmids for Fas, RID α and RIDβ. The following plasmids were used, the pMT2-RIDα and pMT2-RIDβ plasmid vectors described in Example 2, and pcDNA3-Fas, which expresses Fas from the human cytomegalovirus promoter (CMV). COS7 cells were transfected (Mazzarella, R. A. & Green, M. *J. Biol. Chem. 262*:8875-8883, 1987) with 1 μg each of pMT2-RIDα plus pcDNA3-Fas, pMT2-RIDβ plus pcDNA3-Fas, or pMT2-RIDα, pMT2-RIDβ, and pcDNA3-Fas. After 30 h, cells were fixed in methanol with DAPI and stained for Fas using the ZB4 mAb, for RIDα using the rabbit P77-91 antipeptide antiserum, or for RIDβ using the rabbit P118-132 antipeptide antiserum (Tollefson et al., *J. Virol*.

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64:794-801, 1990; Tollefson et al., Virology 175:19-29, 1990). The results are shown in Figure 11.

With cells co-transfected with expression plasmids for RIDα plus Fas, or RIDβ plus Fas, Fas was localized on the cell surface (Fig. 11B, 11D). In contrast, with cells triple-transfected with expression plasmids for RIDα, RIDβ, and Fas, Fas was in vesicles rather than the cell surface (Fig. 11F, 11H). RIDβ staining was typical of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) and plasma membrane, a probable site of RID action (Stewart et al., *J. Virol.* 69:172-181, 1995); many vesicles containing RIDβ appeared to co-localize with vesicles containing Fas (arrows in Fig. 11G and 11H). Distribution to the ER was also characteristic of RIDα (Fig. 11E), and in some cells the plasma membrane was stained (not shown). RIDα did not co-localize with Fas-containing vesicles. Thus, RID (i.e. RIDα plus RIDβ) is sufficient to internalize Fas into vesicles.

In a second experiment, Fas localization was examined in Ad-infected cells. Human A549 cells were infected with *rec*700 fixed using 3.7% paraformaldehyde followed by methanol/DAPI (4,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole). Cells were double-stained for Fas and LAMP1, which is a lysosomal protein (Carlsson et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 15:18911-18919, 1988), using a rabbit anti-Fas antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and the BB6 mouse anti-human-LAMP-1 monoclonal antibody (Carlsson et al., supra), followed by goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC and goat anti-mouse IgG-RITC (rhodamine isothiocyanate) (Cappel ICN). Cells were examined using a Zeiss LSM 410 scanning laser confocal microscope with LSM 410 software. The results are shown in Figure 12.

Green, red, and yellow vesicles contain Fas (Fig. 12A), LAMP1 (Fig. 12B), or both Fas and LAMP1 (Fig. 12C, 12D), respectively. The many yellow vesicles establish that Fas co-localizes with LAMP1 in lysosomes. The Fas-containing green vesicles may be endosomes. Similar results were obtained with another lysosomal protein, CD63 (data not shown).

To obtain additional evidence supporting the involvement of the endosome-lysosome pathway in RID-induced Fas degradation in Ad-infected cells, the effect of Bafilomycin A1 (Baf) treatment was investigated. Baf specifically inhibits the vacuolar-type H<sup>+</sup>-ATPase, preventing vesicle acidification and trafficking of receptors from late endosomes to lysosomes (Yoshimori et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:17707-17712, 1991; van Weert et al, *J. Cell. Biol.* 130:821-834, 1995). A549 cells were mock-infected or infected with rec700 or *dl*309 (lacks RID). At 13 h after infection, cells were treated with Baf (0.1 μM) for 12 h and then immunostained for Fas. In a separate experiment, cells were treated with Baf at 6 h after

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infection and processed for immunoblot analysis 18 h later. The results are shown in Figure 13.

When wild-type Ad-infected cells were treated with Baf, Fas was cleared from the cell surface but it accumulated in vesicles (Fig. 13A) rather than being degraded as in untreated cells (Fig. 13B). Baf did not affect cell surface Fas in cells infected with a mutant lacking RID (dl309) (Fig. 13C). Immunoblot analysis of proteins extracted from these cells indicated that Baf blocked the degradation of Fas in wild-type Ad-infected cells (Fig. 13D). Baf did not affect the abundance of Fas in mock-infected cells or in cells infected with the RID-minus mutant. Neither virus infection nor Baf affected the abundance of Erp72 (Fig. 13D), a cellular protein localized in the endoplasmic reticulum (Mazzarella et al., 1990). Also, neither virus infection nor Baf significantly affected the level of another cellular protein, the transferrin receptor (Fig. 13E). The infections were equivalent as indicated by the E1B-19K levels of the Ad-encoded protein (Fig. 13D). These confocal microscopy and Baf data provide strong evidence that RID causes Fas to be degraded in lysosomes in Ad-infected cells.

# Example 6

This example illustrates that the RID proteins are sufficient to promote the degradation of Fas.

COS cells were transiently transfected with different combinations of pMT2-RID $\alpha$ , MT2-RID $\beta$ , pcDNA3-Fas, and pBUC-Shp-1, which expresses a mammalian cell protein named Shp-1. At 36 h post-transfection, cells were treated with cycloheximide (25 µg/ml) for 12 h and at 48 h post-transfection, proteins were extracted and analyzed for Fas, Shp-1, or ERp72 by immunoblot using rabbit antisera to Fas (Santa Cruz), Erp72 (Mazzarella et al., 1990), or Shp-1 (Plas et al., 1996) (Tollefson et al., Nature 392:726-730 (1998)). The results are shown in Fig. 14.

In cells transfected with pcDNA3-Fas and/or pBUC-Shp-1, expression of Fas and/or Shp-1 proteins was reacily detected by immunoblot (Fig. 14, lanes b-d). For Fas, two groupings of bands were detected (indicated by the arrows), which represent differentially glycosylated species of Fas. The anti-Fas antibody also reacted with an unknown cellular protein that migrated between the two sets of Fas protein bands. When pMT2-RID $\alpha$  or pMT2-RID $\beta$  were co-transfected with pcDNA3-Fas and pBUC-Shp-1, there was a marginal decrease in Fas and Shp-1 (Fig. 14, lanes e and f). However, when both pMT2-RID $\alpha$  and pMT2-RID $\beta$  were co-transfected with pcDNA3-Fas and pBUC-Shp-1, the Fas bands were reduced to nearly undetectable levels, whereas the Shp-1 band was only marginally decreased

(Fig. 14, lane g). The levels of the endogenous cellular protein, Erp72, were equivalent in all of the transfected cells. These results indicate that the RID complex (i.e. RID $\alpha$  plus RID $\beta$ ), but not RID $\alpha$  or RID $\beta$  alone, is sufficient to induce degradation of Fas.

A similar experiment was conducted except that cells were transfected with the pcDNA3.1-CAT (InVitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) plasmid expressing chloramphenicol acetyl transferase (CAT) instead of pBUC-Shp-1. Since CAT is a bacterial protein, it is not possible for RID to have evolved in Ad to exert a specific biological effect on CAT. Expression of this protein was detected by immunoblot using anti-CAT antiserum obtained from 5 prime-3 prime. The results of the experiment were similar to those with Shp-1, i.e. Fas was greatly reduced in the presence of RID, whereas CAT was only marginally affected (Fig. 15).

These experiments demonstrate that the RID complex is sufficient to induce the internalization of cell-surface Fas into vesicles, presumably endosomes and lysosomes, to induce degradation of Fas, presumably in lysosomes, and to inhibit apoptosis triggered by an anti-Fas agonist monoclonal antibody.

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### Example 7

This example illustrates that RID inhibits killing of Ad-infected cells by natural killer cells and cytotoxic lymphocytes.

Natural killer (NK) cells and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTL) play an important role in the destruction of virus-infected cells during the early innate phase and the late immune-specific stages, respectively, of the host anti-viral response. Both NK and CTL kill targets via two major pathways. In one major pathway, perforin generates holes in the target and granzymes are introduced to induce apoptosis of the target cell. In another major pathway, Fas ligand on the surface of the CTL engages Fas on the target cell and induces apoptosis through activation of the pro-apoptotic caspases. CTL can also kill cells through a third minor pathway, in which TNF expressed on the surface of CTL (or secreted by CTL) engages TNFR1 on targets and induces apoptosis via the caspases. In cell culture, TNF-mediated killing by CTL is observable in long term (> 24 h) killing assays. To investigate whether RID inhibits NK- and CTL-killing through Fas, the following experiments were conducted.

In the first experiment, which was described in the copending provisional application, the effect of Ad proteins on CTL-killing was assessed by performing a short-term CD3-dependent redirected cell assay (Azuma et al., *J. Exp. Med.175*:353-360, 1992), using lymphocytes from perforin (-/-) mice (Kagi et al., *Science 265*:528-530, 1994) and from wild-type perforin (+/+) C57BL/6J mice acutely infected with influenza virus. Influenza virus enhances the expression of Fas ligand in activated lymphocytes (Clark et al., *Immunol. Rev. 146*:33-44, 1995). In brief, mice were primed by intranasal infection of 50 HAU of HkX31

influenza A virus (Topham et al., *J. Virol.* 70:1288-1291, 1996; Tripp et al., *J. Immunol.* 154:6013-6021, 1995). CTL were isolated from the spleens of the infected mice, irradiated, and effector CTL generated by secondary *in vitro* re-stimulation. These CTL were further activated by incubation with the 145-2C11 anti-CD3ε mAb for 30 min on ice. Mouse Fas and Fc receptor-positive P815 cells (1 X 10<sup>6</sup>) were mock-infected or infected with 1000 PFU per cell of *rec*700 or *dl*7001 and labeled overnight with 100 μCi of Na<sub>2</sub><sup>51</sup>CrO<sub>4</sub>. These <sup>51</sup>Cr-labeled P815 target cells were washed, resuspended in DME, and then incubated with the activated anti-CD3ε-treated CTL using effector lymphocyte:target ratios of 60:1, 20:1 or 6:1. Cell lysis was determined 6 h later from a standard <sup>51</sup>Cr release assay and the results are shown in Figs. 16A and 16B. The presence of Fas on the surface of P815 cells infected with *rec*700 or *dl*7000 was also examined by flow cytometry and the results are shown in Fig. 16C.

The perforin (-/-) CTL lysed mock-infected P815 cells efficiently (Fig. 16A). Lysis was inhibited by rec700 but not by dl7001 (lacks all E3 genes). Since the mice lack perforin, it follows that the CTL were killing the mock- and mutant-infected cells through the Fas pathway and that the E3 region is required to inhibit killing through this pathway. The CTL from perforin (+/+) mice killed mock-, rec700-, or dl7001-infected P815 cells with similar high efficiency (Fig. 16B). Cell surface Fas was diminished on P815 cells infected with rec700 but not with dl7000 (lacks all E3 genes except for E3-14.7K) (Fig. 16C). These results indicate that E3 proteins expressed by rec700 but not dl7000, presumably RID, inhibit CTL killing through the Fas pathway by down-regulating Fas from the cell surface.

A second experiment was conducted to investigate the role of RID in inhibiting killing of Ad-infected cells by NK cells. Human A549 cells were mock-infected or infected with rec700 (wild-type Ad) or dl764, a virus mutant that lacks only RID $\beta$  and then labeled with 100  $\mu$ Ci of Na<sub>2</sub><sup>51</sup>CrO<sub>4</sub>. These <sup>51</sup>Cr-labeled A549 target cells were washed, resuspended in DME, and then incubated with a semi-permanent line of human NK cells. After 24 h, cell lysis was measured based on release of <sup>51</sup>Cr from the cells as described elsewhere (Tollefson et al., Nature 392:726-730 (1998)) and the results are shown in Figure 17.

Mock-infected cells were lysed efficiently at NK:A549 cell ratios of 10:1 and 5:1 (Fig. 17). This lysis was dramatically inhibited by infection with *rec*700, but it was only marginally reduced by infection with *dl*764 (Fig. 17). Since the only protein not expressed by *dl*764 is RIDβ, it is believed that RID is required to inhibit killing of Ad-infected cells by NK cells. Most likely RID inhibits killing by NK cells by blocking the Fas pathway. However, a RID effect on the perforin-granzyme pathway cannot be excluded.

In summary, RID inhibits killing of Ad-infected cells by NK cells and by CTL. Thus, RID should protect infected cells from attack by killer cells that are active in both the early

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innate phase and the late immune-specific phase of the anti-viral immune response. Similarly, transplanted cells and tissues are destroyed by NK cells and CTL. Therefore, RID should be useful to inhibit killing of transplanted cells or tissues by NK cells and CTL.

5 Example 8

This example illustrates that RID is required and probably sufficient to remove the TNFR1 from the cell surface.

Human HeLa cells were mock-infected or infected with 50 PFU/cell of *rec*700 (wild-type) or *dl*712, which is a *rec*700-derived mutant with a deletion in the *adp* gene in the E3 region that results in overexpression of both RID (i.e. RIDα and RIDβ) and E3-14.7K, and only trace amounts of other E3 proteins (Tollefson et al., *J. Virol.* 64,794-801, 1990; Tollefson et al., *Virol.* 175:19-29, 190; Gooding et al., *Cell* 53:341-346, 1988). At 26 h p.i., cells were analyzed by flow cytometry (Tollefson et al., Nature 392:726-730 (1998)) using the B/O:2/18/91 rabbit antiserum against TNFR1 (obtained from Immunex Corp.) and PEconjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (Caltag). Fas was detected in the same experiment using supernatants from the M38 anti-Fas hybridoma cell line (obtained from the American Type Culture Collection) and FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG. The results are shown in Figure 18.

As shown in Fig. 18A, TNFR1 was removed from the surface of most cells infected with rec700 (red trace) or dl712 (blue trace). The percentage of mock-infected cells that were stained for TNFR1 was 93%, as compared to 16% and 18%, respectively, for rec700 and dl712. In this same experiment, cell surface Fas was also internalized by rec700 and dl712 (Fig. 18B). Thus, Ad infection removes TNFR1 from the cell surface, as is the case with Fas.

The mutant used in the above experiment, dl712, overexpresses RID and E3-14.7K, and expresses very little of the other E3 proteins. To determine whether RID and/or E314.K is involved in internalization of TNFR1 in Ad-infected HeLa cells, the same experiment was performed using dl712 and additional E3 mutants: dl309, which lacks RID $\alpha$ , RID $\beta$ , and E3-14.7K; dl753, which lacks RID $\alpha$  but expresses RID $\beta$  and E3-14.7K; and dl764, which lacks RID $\beta$  but expresses RID $\beta$  and E3-14.7K. The deletions in these mutants do not affect expression of any other Ad proteins. The results are shown in Figure 19.

With rec700 and dl712, TNFR1 was removed from the cell surface such that only 29% and 24%, respectively, of cells were stained for TNFR1 as compared to 92% with mock-infected cells (Fig. 19A). With dl309, dl753, and dl764 infected cells, 84%, 85%, and 84%, respectively, were stained for TNFR1, indicating that these mutants did not induce removal of TNFR1 from the cell surface. Cell surface Fas was also examined in this same experiment.

rec700 and dl712 cleared Fas whereas dl309, dl753, and dl764 did not (Fig. 19B). Thus, RID is required to remove TNFR1 from the surface of Ad-infected cells, as is the case with Fas.

As a means to determine whether RID is sufficient to remove TNFR1 from the cell surface, HeLa cells were infected with the Ad vector named 231-10. This vector will be described in detail in Example 10 below. In brief, 231-10 lacks the E1A, E1B, and E3 transcription units. The deleted E1A plus E1B regions are replaced with an expression cassette wherein all the E3 proteins are expressed from the human cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter. Because 231-10 lacks E1A, viral genes in the vector backbone are not expressed; only the E3 proteins are expressed from the CMV promoter. Thus, the vector serves as an essentially inert vehicle by which E3 genes can be delivered into cells and the properties of their proteins studied.

HeLa cells were mock-infected or infected with the 231-10 vector, and cell surface TNFR1 was examined by flow cytometry at 24 h and 48 h p.i. as described above. At 24 h p.i., the percentage of cells bearing TNFR1 was reduced from 93% to 35%, and by 48 h the percentage was reduced to 11% (Fig. 20). This time course of TNFR1 down-regulation correlates with expression of the E3 proteins. In a parallel experiment, Fas was nearly completely cleared by 24, 36, and 48 h p.i. (data not shown). Thus, TNFR1 and Fas are removed from the cell surface by the E3 proteins expressed by 231-10. RID is undoubtedly the E3 protein responsible for the removal of these death receptors.

The ability of Ad and the RID protein to remove TNFR1 from the cell surface was examined using the biotin-streptavidin system (Stewart et al., 1995) to detect TNFR1. Multiple dishes of A549 cells were mock-infected or infected with 50 PFU/cell of *rec*700 (wild-type). At 16 h p.i., cell surface proteins in mock- and Ad-infected cells were labeled using biotin. Ad-infected cells in other dishes were also labeled with biotin at 18, 20, 22, 24, and 30 h p.i. Proteins were extracted using buffer containing 0.5% NP-40, and were incubated with protein A-Sepharose CL-4B attached to the B/O:2/18/91 rabbit antiserum against TNFR1. After washing, proteins were solubilized, subjected to SDS-PAGE, and transferred to membranes. Membranes were incubated with peroxidase-conjugated streptavidin (Sigma), and proteins were visualized using ECL (Amersham).

In this assay, if Ad infection has resulted in the removal of TNFR1 from the cell surface, then TNFR1 will not be available for biotinylation and therefore TNFR1 will not be detected. As shown in Fig. 21, similar amounts of TNFR1 were obtained from mock- or rec700-infected cells at 16 h p.i. With rec700, TNFR1 declined from 18 to 30 h p.i. until only small amounts were detected. Thus, as was the case when TNFR1 was detected by flow cytometry, Ad infection results in markedly decreased amounts of cell surface TNFR1.

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The ability of the 231-10 Ad vector to down-regulate cell surface TNFR1 as determined with the biotin-streptavidin assay was also examined. As discussed above, 231-10 expresses only Ad E3 proteins. Cells were mock-infected, infected with 50 PFU/cell of rec700 (wild-type), or infected with 250 PFU/cell of 231-10. At different days p.i., cells were biotinylated and TNFR1 detected as described above. As expected, most of the TNFR1 was cleared by rec700 at 1 day p.i. (Fig. 22A, compare lanes a and b). With 231-10, reduced amounts of TNFR1 were detected by 1 day p.i., and by 5 days p.i. the TNFR1 levels declined to those of rec700. The levels of TNFR1 in mock-infected cells were similar after 5 days to those after 1 day (Fig. 22A, compare lane h with lane a). Therefore, the reduction at 5 days seen with 231-10 is not due to a non-viral event associated with maintaining the cells in dishes for 5 days. These results indicate that the E3 proteins expressed by the 231-10 vector, presumably RID, are sufficient to clear TNFR1 from the cell surface.

The accumulation of RID $\beta$  in these same cell extracts was also examined by standard immunoblot using the rabbit P118-132 antiserum (Stewart et al., 1995). With rec700, RID $\beta$  was abundant after 1 day (Fig. 22B, lane b). The multiple bands on RID $\beta$  are species of RID $\beta$  that are differentially O-glycosylated and phosphorylated. With 231-10, RID $\beta$  was detected after 2 days, and it increased dramatically in abundance from days 3-5 (Fig. 22B, lanes c-g). Therefore, as expected, the accumulation of RID $\beta$  in this experiment correlated inversely with the decline in cell-surface TNFR1.

These results obtained using the B/O:2/18/91 antibody in the biotin-streptavidin and flow cytometry assays to detect TNFR1 are consistent. Thus, it is believed that RID is necessary to efficiently down-regulate cell surface TNFR1 in Ad-infected cells. The results with 231-10 indicate that RID is sufficient to down-regulate TNFR1, with the caveat that the E3 14.7K and gp19K proteins, and possibly the E3 12.5K and 6.7K proteins, are expressed by 231-10.

To determine if RID is responsible for clearance of cell-surface TNFR1, the following Ad E3 mutants were used: dl748, which overexpresses RIDβ but lacks RIDα; and dl798, which overexpresses RIDα but lacks RIDβ. A549 cells were mock-infected or infected with 50 PFU/cell of rec700, dl748, or dl798, or infected with 25 PFU/cell each of dl748 and dl798. At 26 h p.i. cells were biotinylated and TNFR1 examined as described above. As a positive control, a dish of mock-infected cells was treated with TNF, and the cell extract was examined for TNFR1. As expected, TNF removed most of the TNFR1 from the cell surface (Fig. 23A, lanes a and b).

The results with the viruses are shown in Fig. 23A, lanes c-f. With *rec*700 (wild-type)-infected cells, only small amounts of TNFR1 were detected (lane c). With *dl*748

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(RID $\alpha$ -, RID $\beta$ <sup>+</sup>) and dl798 (RID $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup>, RID $\beta$ -), high to intermediate levels of TNFR1 were observed, indicating that RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  are required for efficient clearance of TNFR1. When cells were co-infected with dl748 and dl798, TNFR1 was reduced to levels comparable to rec700-infected cells (lanes f and c). This result indicates that the mutants complement (dl748 provides RID $\beta$ , dl798 provides RID $\alpha$ ), and that both RID $\alpha$  and RID $\beta$  are required for efficient removal of TNFR1 from the cell surface. Figure 23B shows a standard immunoblot for E1B-19K from the same extracts that were analyzed for biotinylated TNFR1. Similar amounts of E1B-19K were detected with all viruses. Therefore, differences in TNFR1 levels seen with these viruses are not due to differences in infection efficiency by the viruses.

The partial clearance of TNFR1 observed with these RID $\alpha^-$  and RID $\beta^-$  mutants is consistent with the flow cytometry data in Fig. 19. These results suggest that there may be a mechanism in addition to RID that down-regulates cell-surface TNFR1 in Ad-infected cells. However, clearly, most of the down-regulation of TNFR1 requires RID.

In summary, RID is required to remove TNFR1 from the surface of Ad-infected cells. RID is also sufficient for removal of TNFR1 as indicated by the experiment with the 231-10 vector, with the caveat that the 231-10 vector also expresses other E3 proteins. RID expressed by the 231-10 vector is also sufficient to remove Fas from the cell surface, again, with the same caveat. However, the down-regulation of TNFR1 and Fas by 231-10 is almost certainly due to RID, because the mutant mapping data with E3 mutants have provided no indication that other E3 proteins play any role in down-regulating these death receptors.

#### Example 9

This example demonstrates that the 231-10 vector prevents rejection of human cancer cells transplanted into immunocompetent mice.

Cells or tissues transplanted into immunocompetent recipients are usually destroyed (rejected) by immune killer cells of the recipient. Rejection begins within 1-2 days, and therefore is mediated by the innate immune system including macrophages and NK cells. Specific CTL formed after about 5-7 days also play a major role in transplant rejection. As discussed above in Example 7, RID inhibits NK- and CTL-killing of Ad-infected cells and thus should also be able to inhibit NK- and CTL-mediated rejection of transplanted cells or tissues.

This idea was tested by determining whether the E3 proteins expressed by the 231-10 vector will permit human cancer A549 cells to grow as a tumor in immunocompetent C57BL/6 (H-2<sup>b</sup>) mice. Human cancer cells normally will be rejected when transplanted in

C57BL/6 mice. However, RID should inhibit rejection by removing Fas and TNFR1 from the transplanted cells. E3-14.7K may also prevent rejection.

A549 cells mock-infected or infected with 50 PFU/cell of 231-10. After 48 h, 2 x  $10^6$  cells (in 100  $\mu$ l) were injected subcutaneously into each hind limb flank of female C57BL/6 mice. At 18 days post-injection, the mice were sacrificed and the site of injection was examined following removal of the skin. With mice that received mock-infected cells, there was a pin-point mass on one flank, and no mass at all on the other flank (data not shown). With the 231-10-infected cells, there were significant tumor masses on both flanks (Fig. 24). The tumors were opaque and ellipsoid in shape. The left-flank tumor was attached to the muscle. The right-flank tumor, which is shown in higher magnification in Fig. 25, was attached to both the muscle and skin. The size of the tumor obtained with 231-10-infected cells was many times larger than what would be observed from the initial bolus of cells injected (2 x  $10^6$  cells are barely visible to the naked eye). Thus, the cells grew into a tumor.

In the second experiment, mock-infected and 231-10-infected A549 cells (at 2 days p.i. in culture, 50 PFU/cell) were used, both live cells as well as cells that were killed by freezing and thawing. These cells were injected into each hind limb of C57BL/6 and Balb/c mice, 2 x 10<sup>7</sup> cells per injection. As is the case with C57BL/6, the Balb/c mice are fully immunocompetent. There were four mice of each strain. Mouse 1 received killed uninfected A549 cells, mouse 2 received live A549 cells, mouse 3 received killed 231-10-infected cells, and mouse 4 received live 231-10-infected cells. Mice were harvested at 15 days following injection. No tumors were observed in either mouse strain with killed cells. With the C57BL/6 mouse that received uninfected live cells, there was no growth on one flank and a very small mass on the other flank. With the Balb/c mouse that received live uninfected cells, there were small flat masses on each flank. However, with both the C57BL/6 and the Balb/c mouse that received 231-10-infected cells, there were much larger elipsoid masses (tumors) on both hind flanks. These tumors resembled the tumors shown in Figs. 24 and 25.

Therefore, as was the case in the first experiment, the 231-10 vector allowed A549 cells to form tumors in immunocompetent mice.

One of the 231-infected cell tumors from the C57BL/6 mouse was examined for expression of the E3 proteins known to be synthesized in cultured cells by 231-10. Proteins were extracted from the tumor, and the RID $\beta$ , 14.7K, and gp19K proteins assayed by immunoblot. As shown in Fig. 26, all three proteins were detected. This result provides very strong evidence that the cells originally infected with 231-10, at the very minimum, persisted in the mouse. It is very likely that these cells grew as well, considering that tumors were formed. It is not likely that the 231-10 vector replicated in these cells, because the vector

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lacks the E1A gene. Most likely, as the A549 cells proliferated in the mouse, a portion of the input vector was segregated into the daughter cells.

In summary, the E3 proteins expressed from the 231-10 vector have permitted the growth of human A549 cancer cells to form tumors in C57BL/6 and Balb/c mice. The tumors would not have been able to form unless they were protected from destruction by the immune system. These results argue strongly that the E3 proteins should prevent immune rejection of other types of transplanted cells and tissues. Thus, the 231-10 vector has the potential to be used in tissue or cell transplants to prevent rejection of the tissues or cells.

## Example 10

This example illustrates the construction and properties of the 231-10 vector. Features of 231-10

The 231-10 vector is a human adenovirus serotype 5 (Ad5) vector. It can be viewed as a "transient transfection" system, analogous to that obtained when a plasmid expression vector is transfected into cells. The basic features of the 231-10 vector are outlined in the schematic shown in Fig. 27 and the entire DNA sequence of the genome of 231-10 is given in Fig. 28.

The horizontal bar in Fig. 27 depicts the linear double-stranded DNA genome. The base pairs (nucleotides) are numbered from 1 to 34427 (see Fig. 28), from left to right in Fig. 27. Nucleotides 342-3523 are deleted, removing all the genes in the Ad E1A and E1B transcription units (collectively known as E1). Nucleotides 28133-30818 are also deleted, removing all the genes in the E3 transcription unit. In place of E1, an expression cassette has been inserted, in which the E3 genes are expressed from the human cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter-enhancer (CMV). This E3 expression cassette contains the E3 genes from the virus named *pm*734.1, which is a derivative of the virus named *rec*700 (Tollefson et al., *Virol. 220*:152-162, 1996). *rec*700 is an Ad5-Ad2-Ad recombinant that has the Ad2 version of the E3 genes for the 12.5K, 6.7K, gp19K, and RIDα proteins, and the Ad5 version of the E3 genes for the RIDβ and 14.7K proteins. The E3 cassette in 231-10 contains all the E3 genes from *pm*734.1. Notably, there are two missense mutations in the *adp* gene (which encodes the Adenovirus Death Protein [ADP], previously named E3-11.6K) (Tollefson et al., *supra*). These two mutations eliminate the first two methionine codons in the *adp* gene, thereby precluding synthesis of functional ADP (Tollefson et al., *supra*).

The 231-10 vector was designed to have the following properties. First, since the E1A genes are lacking, the vector should not replicate (efficiently) on most cell lines.

Therefore, Ad early and late proteins will not be expressed and Ad DNA will not replicate.

(It is known that Ad mutants lacking E1A do replicate their DNA and express late proteins at low levels when high multiplicities of infection are used and the infection is allowed to

proceed for several days. This is also true for 231-10 [not shown].) Second, the E3 proteins should be expressed in an E1A-independent manner from the CMV promoter/enhancer. Thus, 231-10 is an essentially inert vehicle that can deliver the Ad E3 proteins into cells without having other Ad proteins expressed, at least for the first approximately 3 days following infection. Even after 3 days, other Ad proteins should be expressed only in very small amounts, much less than the E3 proteins.

## Construction of Ad 231-10

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- (a) The genes of the E3 transcription unit were excised from pm734.1 (pm734.1 is rec700 with mutations of the Met1 and Met41 codons in the adp gene. rec700 is the same as Ad5 but with the Ad2 EcoRI-D fragment substituted for the corresponding Ad5 EcoRI-C fragment). The pm734.1 SrfI-NdeI-D fragment (3560 bp) was blunt-end using the Klenow enzyme and cloned into the SmaI site of the pBluescriptSK(+) vector (Stratagene), resulting in plasmid p1721 which has the whole E3 transcription unit of pm734.1 (-39 to 3521) flanked by SalI-BstXI-SacII-NotI-XbaI-SpeI-BamHI sites situated upstream from the E3 sequences and PstI-EcoRI-EcoRV-HindIII-ClaI-SalI-XhoI sites situated downstream from the E3 sequences.
- (b) The BamHI-SalI-A fragment (3605 bp) of p1721 was subcloned between the BamHI-XhoI sites of plasmid pCDNA3.1zeo(+) (Invitrogen), resulting in plasmid p181 in which E3 genes are under control of the CMV promoter-enhancer.
- (c) The MfeI-ClaI fragment of p181 (4328 bp), corresponding to the CMV promoter-E3 genes from the *pm*734.1 expression cassette, was subcloned between the EcoRI-ClaI sites of plasmid pΔE1sp1A (Microbix Biosystems Inc., Toronto), resulting in plasmid p231 which has the CMV-E3 expression cassette flanked by Ad5 genomic sequences (Ad5 map units 0-1 and 9.8-16.1). The orientation of the CMV-E3 expression cassette is right-to-left (opposite to the Ad E1 and major late transcription units).
  - (d) Plasmid p231 was cotransfected along with plasmid pBHG10 (Microbix Biosystems Inc., Toronto) into 293 cells resulting in plaques of recombinant virus 231-10. The virus has deletions of E1 (Ad5 nt 342-3523) and E3 (Ad5 nt 28133-30818), and has the CMV-E3 expression cassette in place of the E1 deletion.
- 30 The 231-10 Vector Expresses the E3 RID, 14.7K, and gp19K proteins.

The E3 proteins are expected to be synthesized from the E3 expression cassette in 231-10. To demonstrate that this is so, separate dishes of A549 cells were infected with 250 PFU/cell of 231-10, then at 0-5 days p.i. protein extracts were examined for the E3 RID, 14.7K, and gp19K proteins using standard immunoblot procedures (Tollefson et al., Nature 392:726-730 (1998)). In one dish, 231-10-infected cells were treated with 1-β-D-

arabinofuransylcytosine (araC) at 2 h p.i., then proteins were extracted at 1 day p.i. RIDβ, 14.7K, and gp19K were readily detected at 2 days p.i., and their abundance increased until the end of the experiment at 5 days p.i. (Fig. 29, lanes d-g). On longer exposures of the gel shown in Fig. 29, a trace of RIDβ, 14.7K, and gp19K can be seen at 1 day p.i. (not shown).

In the experiment shown in Fig. 29, one dish of cells was treated with araC. AraC inhibits Ad DNA replication, and therefore Ad late genes cannot be expressed. As shown in Fig. 29, small amounts of RIDβ and gp19K were detected in the araC-treated cells; 14.7K was also detected in longer exposures of the gel (lane A). Therefore, as expected, E3 proteins are synthesized by 231-10 without replication of the vector Ad DNA.

These results demonstrate that the RIDβ, 14.7K, and gp19K proteins are expressed in 231-10-infected cells. In another experiment, the levels of RIDβ at 4 or 5 days p.i. were roughly similar to those of *rec*700-infected cells at 1 day p.i. (see Fig. 22). Bearing in mind that *rec*700 has replicated by 1 day p.i. and therefore has expressed higher levels of RIDβ from more templates, the quantities of RIDβ, 14.7K, and gp19K observed with 231-10, which does not replicate (or only replicates in small amounts at 4 or 5 days p.i.), are quite high. The synthesis of the E3 12.5K and 6.7K proteins by 231-10 has not been examined. Although not shown directly in Fig. 29, the RIDα polypeptide is also expressed by 231-10. This can be deduced from the observation that 231-10 exhibits the expected functions of RID, namely it clears Fas and TNFR1 from the surface of infected cells (see Example 8.). These functions require both RIDα and RIDβ.

Indirect immunofluorescence was also used to study the expression of the gp19K, RIDβ, and 14.7K proteins in A549 cells infected with 231-10. At 2 days p.i., the gp19K and RIDβ proteins were visualized as described previously (Tollefson et al., *Nature* 392:726-730 (1998); Hermiston et al., *J. Virol.* 67:5289-5298 (1993)) and the 14.7K protein was stained using a rabbit antiserum directed against a TrpE-14.7K fusion protein (Tollefson and Wold, *J. Virol.*62:33-39 (1988)). Strong staining of gp19K was observed in a pattern typical of the endoplasmic reticulum (Fig. 30A), as has been observed with *rec*700 (Hermiston et al., supra). The pattern for RIDβ was also similar to that seen with *rec*700, i.e. staining of the Golgi, other membranes, and the plasma membrane (Fig. 30B; Tollefson et al., *Nature* 392:726-730 (1998)). The 14.7K protein staining was diffuse in the cytoplasm (Fig. 30C), which again is typical of *rec*700 (unpublished results). These results establish that the E3 gp19K, RID, and 14.7K proteins localize to the same or similar intracellular compartments as they do in wild-type Ad-infected cells.

In view of the above, it will be seen that the several advantages of the invention are achieved and other advantageous results attained.

As various changes could be made in the above methods and compositions without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description and shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

All references cited in this specification are hereby incorporated by reference. The discussion of references herein is intended merely to summarize the assertions made by their authors and no admission is made that any reference constitutes prior art. Applicants reserve the right to challenge the accuracy and pertinency of the cited references.

#### What is Claimed is:

- 1. A method for inhibiting apoptosis of a cell comprising treating the cell with an effective amount of a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) complex.
- 2. The method of claim 1 wherein the treating step comprises administering to the cell a polynucleotide encoding the RID complex and wherein the RID complex is expressed in the cell.
- 3. The method of claim 2 wherein the polynucleotide comprises a recombinant adenovirus vector.
  - 4. The method of claim 3 wherein the recombinant adenovirus vector is 231-10.
- 5. The method of claim 3 wherein the cell expresses Fas, TNFR-1, DR3, TRAIL-R1, or TRAIL-R2.
  - 6. The method of claim 5 wherein the cell is a leukocyte.
  - 7. The method of claim 5 wherein the cell comprises a transplant tissue.
- 8. The method of claim 1 wherein the treating step comprises administering the RID complex to the cell.
- 9. The method of claim 8 wherein the RID complex is administered with a carrier which facilitates delivery of the RID complex into the cell.
- 10. A method for decreasing apoptosis of target cells in a patient comprising treating the patient with an effective amount of a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) complex.
- 11. The method of claim 10 wherein the treating step comprises administering to the patient a polynucleotide encoding the RID complex and wherein the polynucleotide is internalized in the target cells and the RID complex is expressed.
- 12. The method of claim 11 wherein the polynucleotide comprises a recombinant adenovirus vector.
  - 13. The method of claim 12 wherein the recombinant adenovirus vector is 231-10.
- 14. The method of claim 10 wherein the patient suffers from a degenerative disease or an immunodeficiency disease.
- 15. The method of claim 10 wherein the treating step comprises administering the RID complex to the patient.
- 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the RID complex is administered with a carrier which facilitates delivery of the RID complex into the cells.
  - 17. A method for decreasing leukocyte apoptosis in a patient comprising:
  - (1) withdrawing leukocytes from the patient,
  - (2) treating the leukocytes with an effective amount of a RID complex, and
  - (3) administering the treated leukocytes to the patient.

- 18. The method of claim 17 wherein the treating step comprises administering to the leukocytes a polynucleotide encoding the RID complex wherein the RID complex is expressed in the leukocytes.
- 19. The method of claim 18 wherein the polynucleotide comprises a recombinant adenovirus vector.
  - 20. The method of claim 19 wherein the recombinant adenovirus vector is 231-10.
- 21. The method of claim 17 wherein the treating step comprises administering the RID complex to the leukocytes.
- 22. The method of claim 21 wherein the RID complex is administered with a carrier which facilitates delivery of the RID complex into the leukocytes.
- 23. A composition comprising a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) complex and a carrier suitable for facilitating delivery of the RID complex into a cell.
- 24. A recombinant adenovirus comprising a polynucleotide encoding a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) complex operably linked to a promoter, wherein the adenovirus is replication defective and wherein the polynucleotide is expressed upon infection of a eukaryotic cell with the adenovirus.
  - 25. The recombinant adenovirus vector of claim 24 consisting of 231-10.

# **ABSTRACT**

A method for inhibiting apoptosis of a cell expressing a death receptor of the TNFR family is disclosed. The method involves treating the cell with a Receptor Internalization and Degradation (RID) protein complex containing RID $\alpha$  (10.4K) and RID $\beta$  (14.5K) proteins encoded by the E3 region of adenovirus. The cell can be treated by administering to the cell a polynucleotide expressing the RID complex or by administering to the cell a composition containing the RID complex. Compositions containing a RID complex are also disclosed. The compositions and method are useful in the treatment of cancer, degenerative and immune disorders, as well as in promoting survival of tissue transplants. An adenovirus vector for delivering the RID complex to cells is also disclosed.

401 275 376 386 386	$\circ \circ \vdash \circ \circ$
K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K	4 K 4 4 K K 1 1 2 V
HERRIELONGRCLKEAO KEDELKNDNVODTAEOK HTBAVEVEIGR-FRDOO KUDVVRRGTAG-PGDAL FIKMAREATAG-HRDTL	VERDNDELGCLEDTEE DLKKANLCTLAERTQT ALERNGLDGCVEDTRS ALERNELDGCVEDTRS ALERNELERHARETQD
KEBVRRLGLSDH KGRVRKNGVNEA KEEVRTLGLREA DOLMRQLDLTKN EPLMPKLGLTKN	PRREATTELTGRV GK-KERYDTLIKD QQ-PAGLGANYAA GR-NASTHTLEDA GR-DASVHTTEDA
W V E N W E P L R W F A G V M T L S Q V W M D A W E A R R W F A N I W P F D S M F A D L W P F D S M	SMIATWRRRTOLHOLENWRRWRQAMIMKWVNKT
362 236 338 348 316	402 276 377 387 356
TNFR1 Fas DR3 TRAIL-R1 TRAIL-R2	TNFR1 Fas DR3 TRAIL-R1 TRAIL-R2

Figure 1

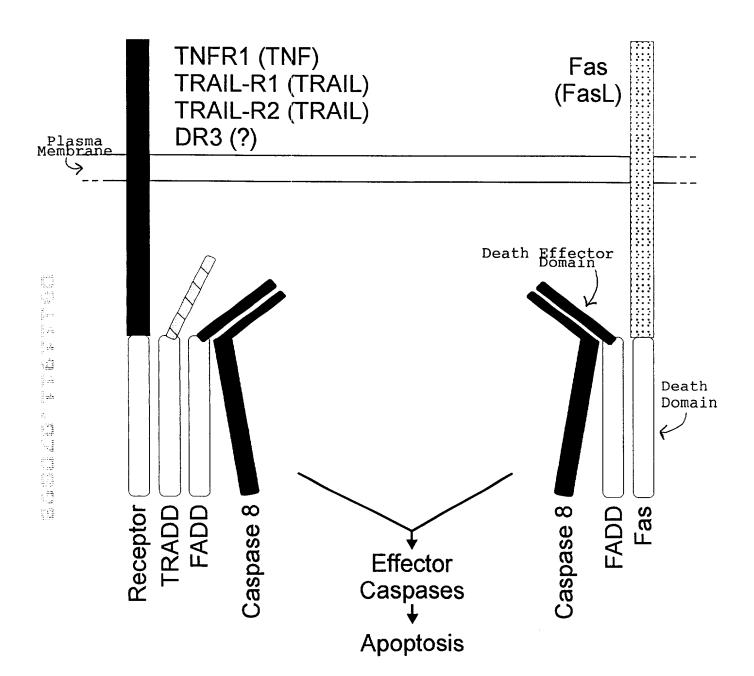


FIGURE 2

# RID COMPLEX

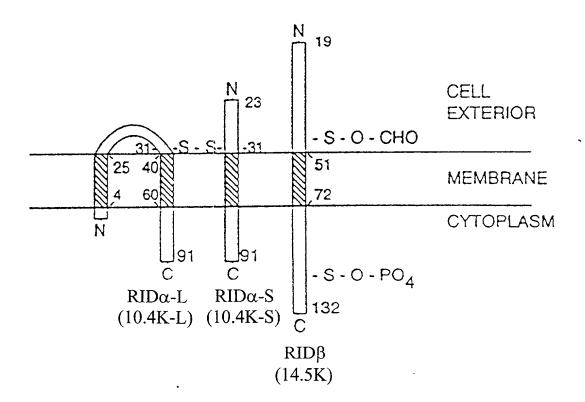


FIGURE 3

RID $\alpha$ -L (10.4K-L)

M I P R V L I L L T L V A L F C A C S T L A A V A H I E signal sequence

30 40 50  $V D C I P P F T V Y L L Y G F V T L I L I C S L V T V V \\ * transmembrane$ 

60 70 80 <u>I A F I Q F I D W V C V R I A Y L R H H P Q Y R D R T I</u>

90 A D L L R I L

100

Figure 4A

 $RID\alpha-S$  (10.4K-S)

10 20
A V A H I E V D C I P P F T V Y L <u>L Y G F V T L I L I C</u>

\* transmembrane

30 40 50 S L V T V V I A F T Q F I D W V C V R I A Y L R H H P Q

60 Y R D R T I A D L L R I L

Figure 4B

Pre-RID $\beta$  (14.5K)

10 20
MKFTVTFLLIICTLSAFC
Signal sequence

30 40 50 SCRFTRIWNIPSCYNEKSDLSE<u>AWLYAI</u>

60 70 80

ISVMVFCSTILALAIYPYLDIGWNAIDA

Transmembrane

90 100 110 M N H P T F P A P A M L P L Q Q V V A G G F V P A N Q P

120 130 R P P S P T P T E I S Y F N L T G G D D \* \*

Figure 4C

Mature-RID $\beta$  (14.5K)

10 20 SPTSKPQRHISCRFTRIWNIPSCYNEKS

30 40 50
D L S E <u>A W L Y A I I S V M V F C S T I L A L A I Y</u> P Y
Transmembrane

60 70 80 L D I G W N A I D A M N H P T F P A P A M L P L Q Q V V

90 100 110 AGGFVPANQPRPPSPTEISYFNLTGG

D D

Figure 4D

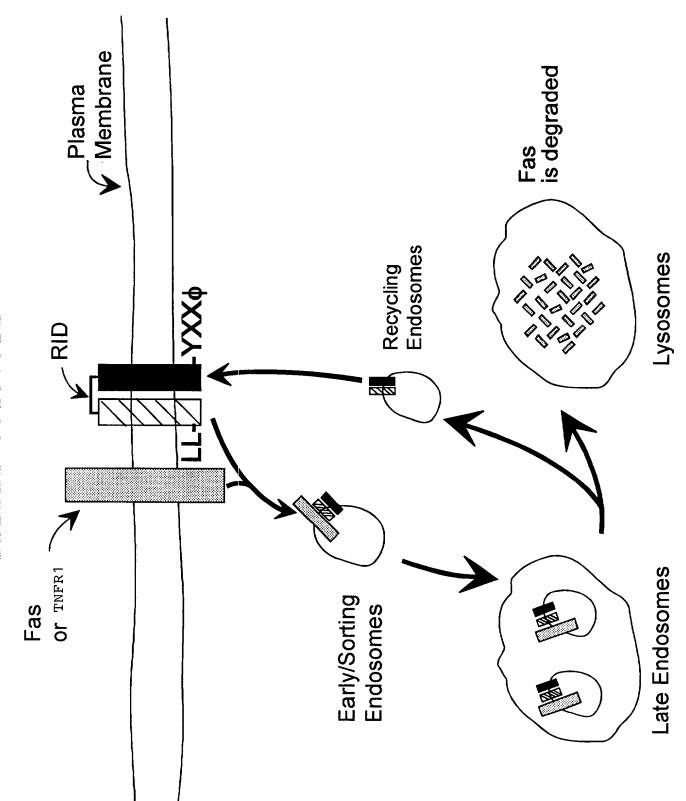


FIGURE 5

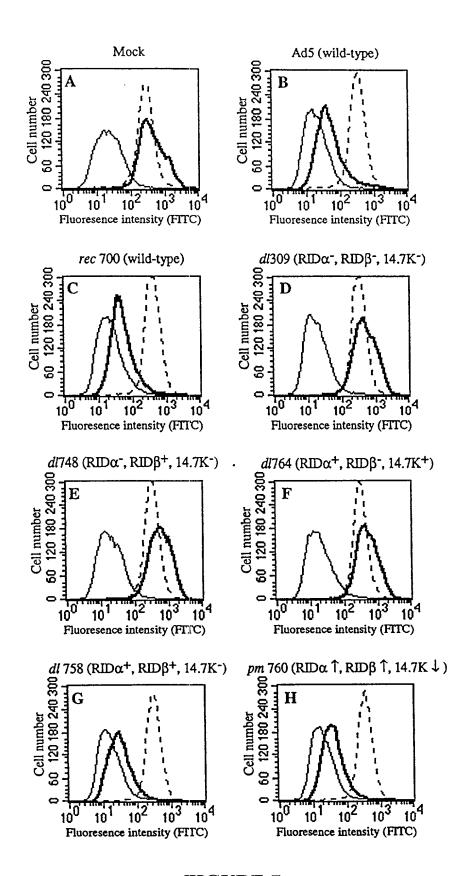


FIGURE 7

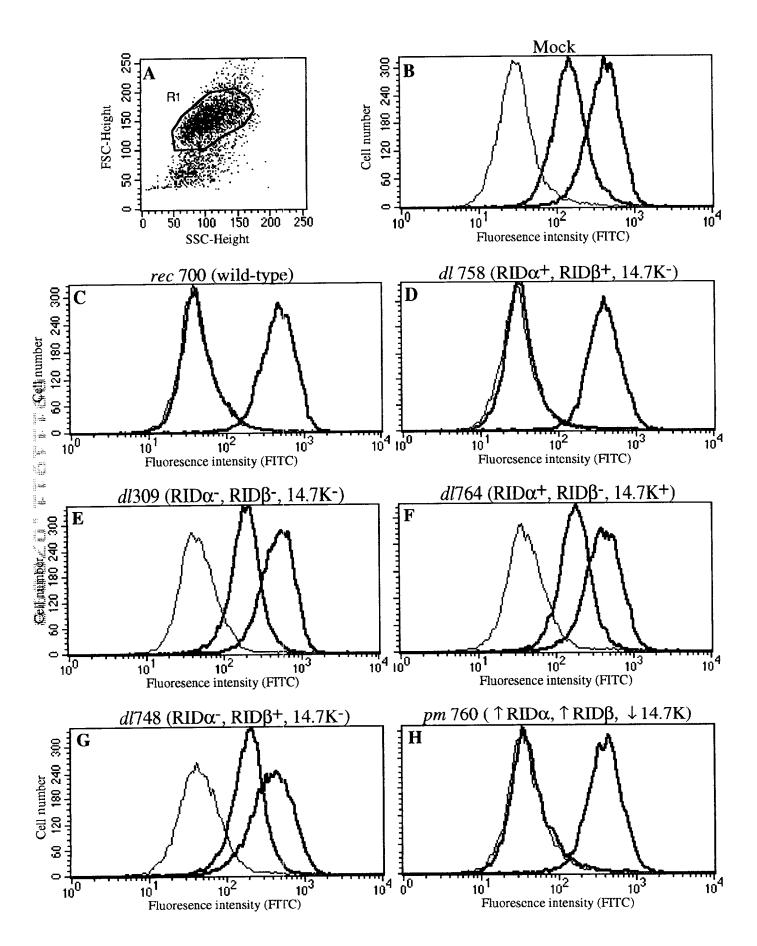


FIGURE 8

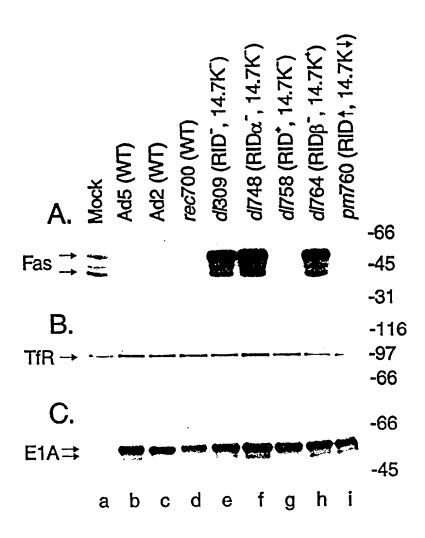
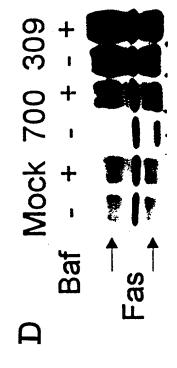


FIGURE 10





d/309 (RID<sup>-</sup>), Baf <sup>+</sup>



ERp72⊸





FIGURE 13

Mock 700 309

Baf - + - + - +

TfR -----

FIGURE 13E

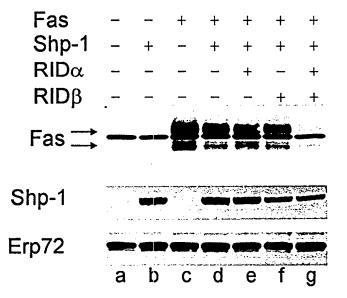


FIGURE 14

Fas 
$$+$$
  $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$   $+$  RID $\alpha$   $+$   $+$  RID $\beta$   $+$   $+$  Fas  $-$  CAT

ERp72  $-$  a b c d e f g

FIGURE 15

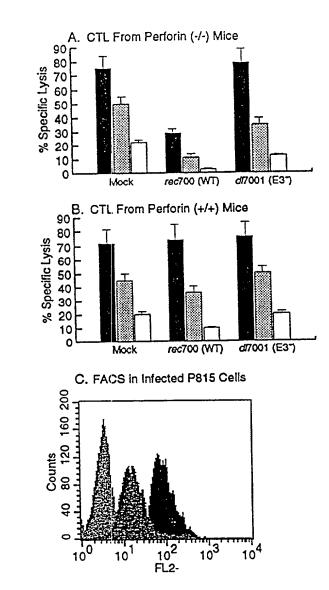


FIGURE 16

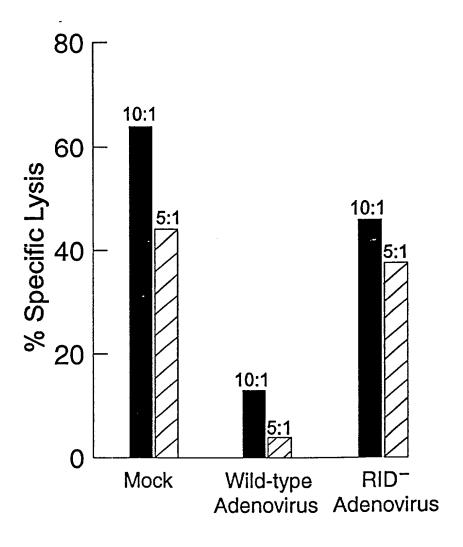
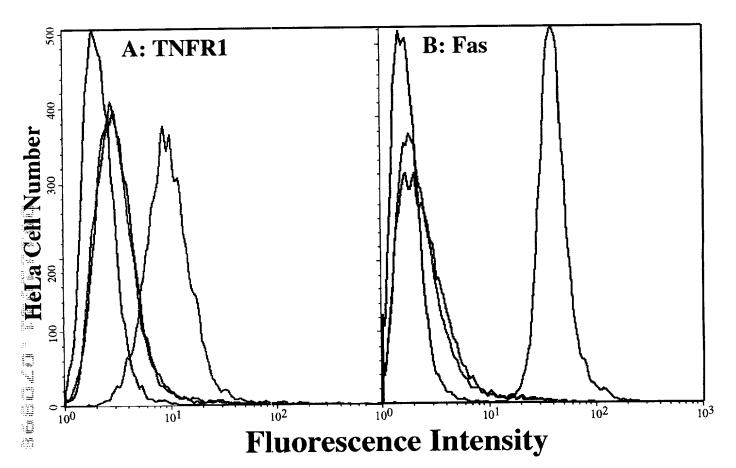


FIGURE 17



Mock - 93%

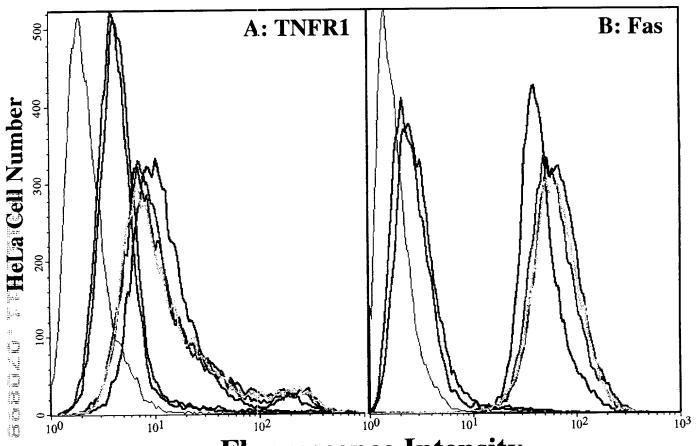
re≥ 700 (Wild type) - 16%

dl712 (↑ RID) - 18%

Unstained control - 1.5%

Mock - 100% rec 700 (Wild type) - 11% dl712 (↑ RID) - 14% Unstained control - 1.5%

FIGURE 18



**Fluorescence Intensity** 

Mock - 92%

rec 700 (Wild type) - 29%

dl753 (RIDα-) - 85%

dl764 (RIDβ-) - 84%

dl712 (TRID)- 24%

Unstained Control - 2%

Mock - 100%

→ 700 (Wild type) - 4%

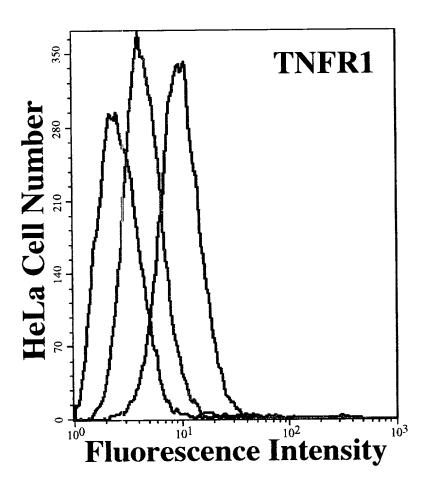
dl753 (RIDα-) - 100%

dl764 (RIDβ-) - 100%

dl712 (↑RID) - 2%

JEST (RID-) = 100%

Unstained Control - 1%



Mock - 93% 231-10 (E3<sup>+</sup> vector) 24 hr. p.i. - 35% 231-10 (E3<sup>+</sup> vector) 48hr. p.i. - 11%

FIGURE 20

Adenovirus
Hours p.i. 16 16 18 20 22 24 30
TNFR1 [

FIGURE 21

B. RIDβ [ a b c d e f g h

FIGURE 22

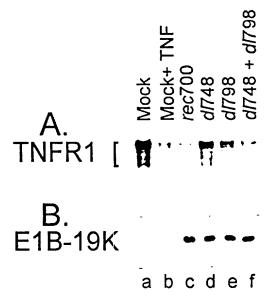


FIGURE 23

FIGURE 26

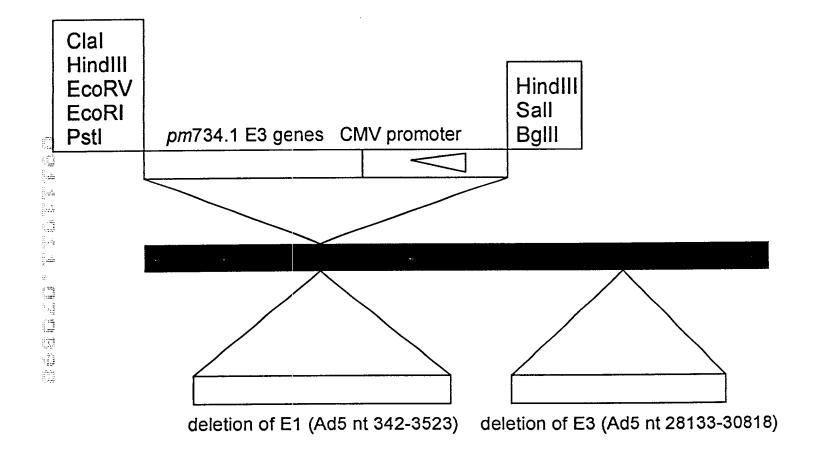
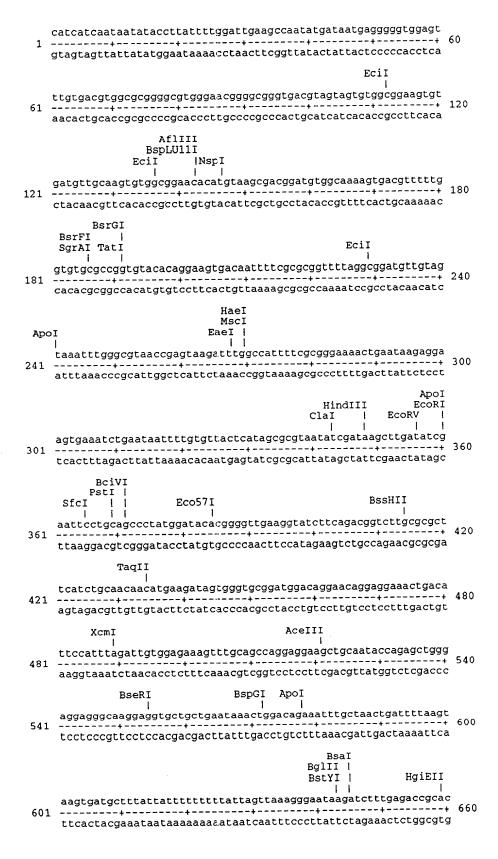
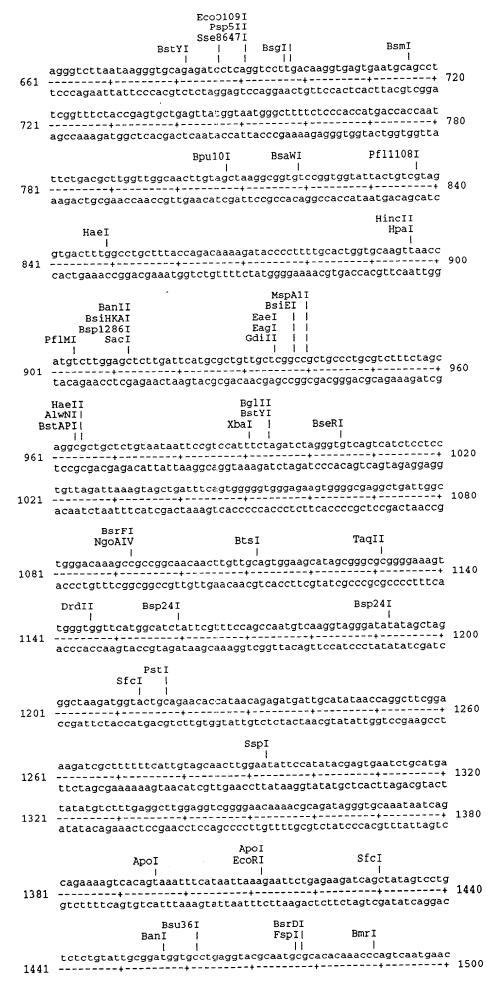
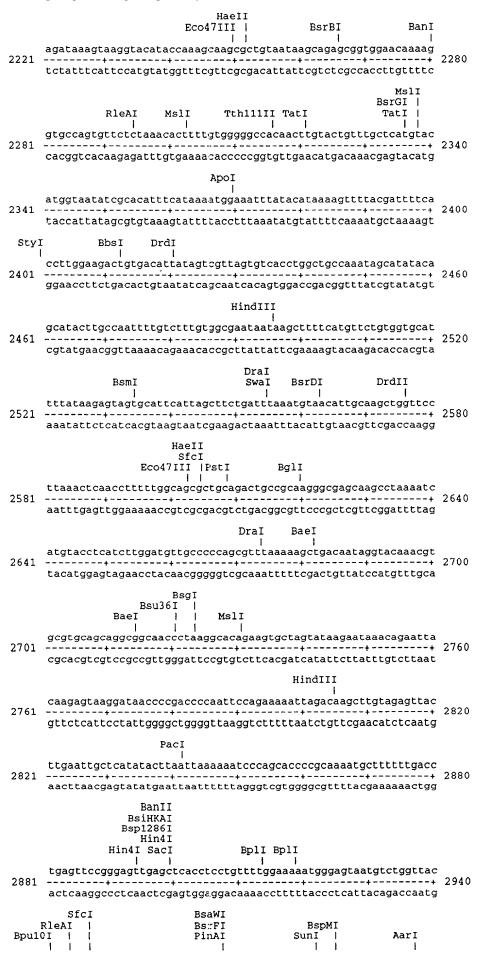


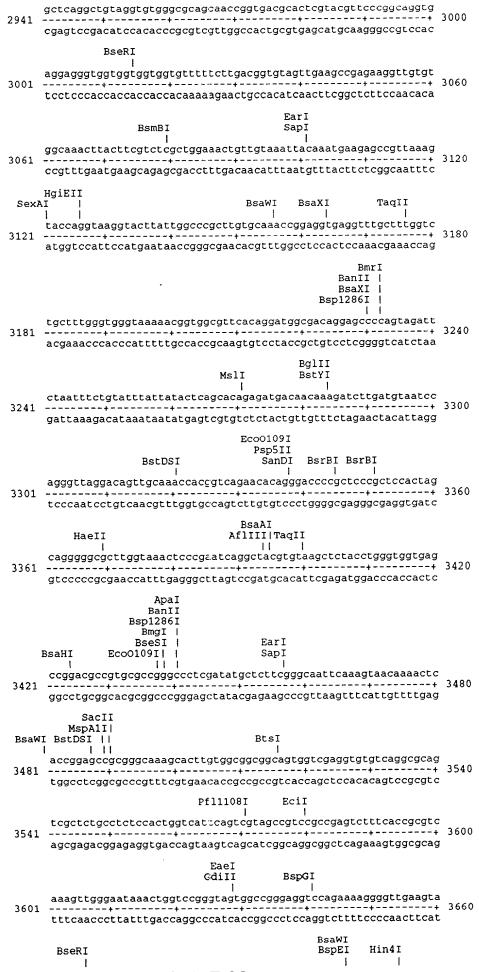
FIGURE 27

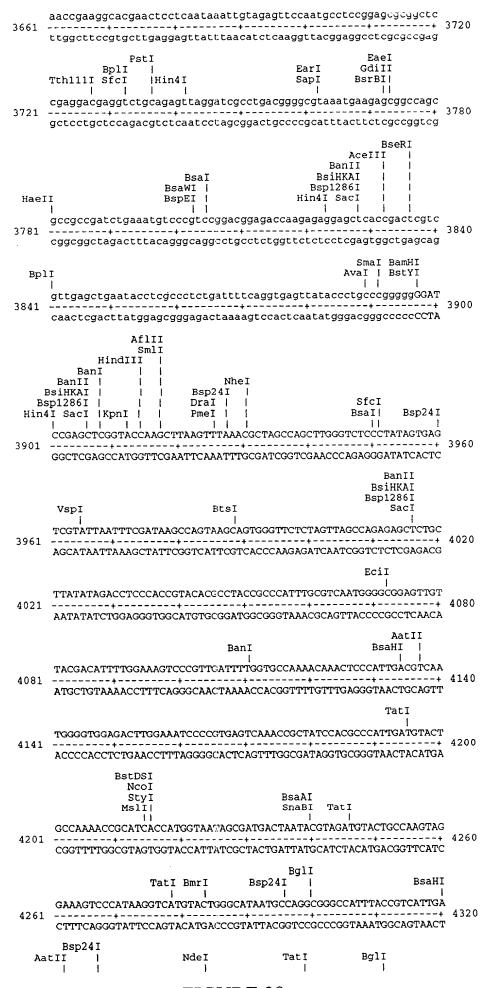


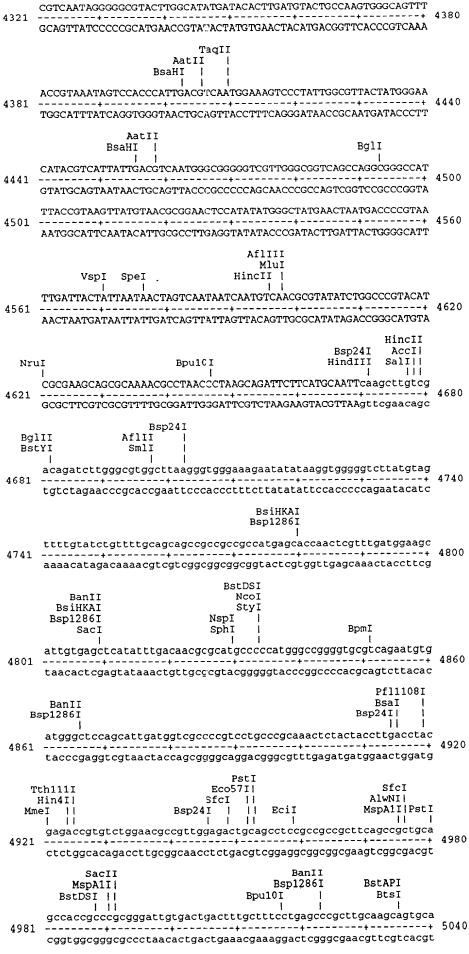


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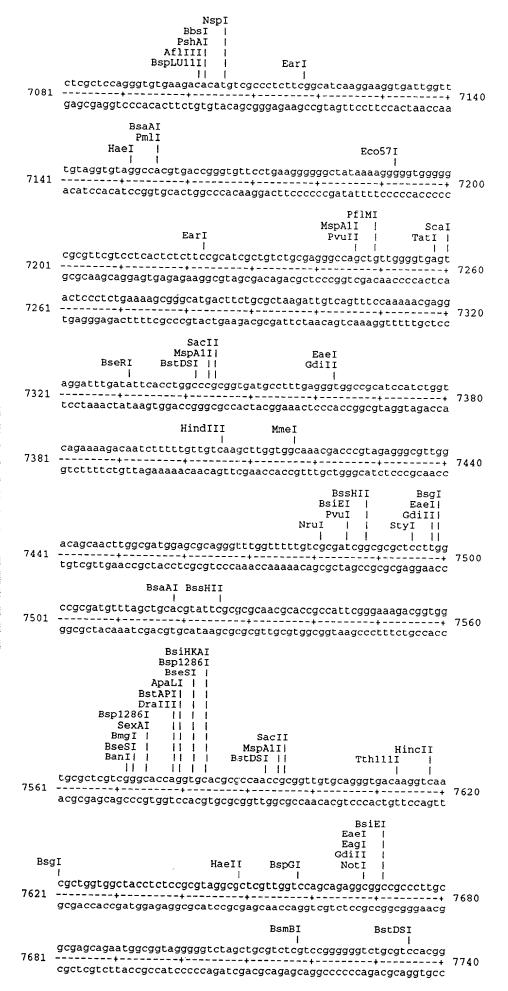




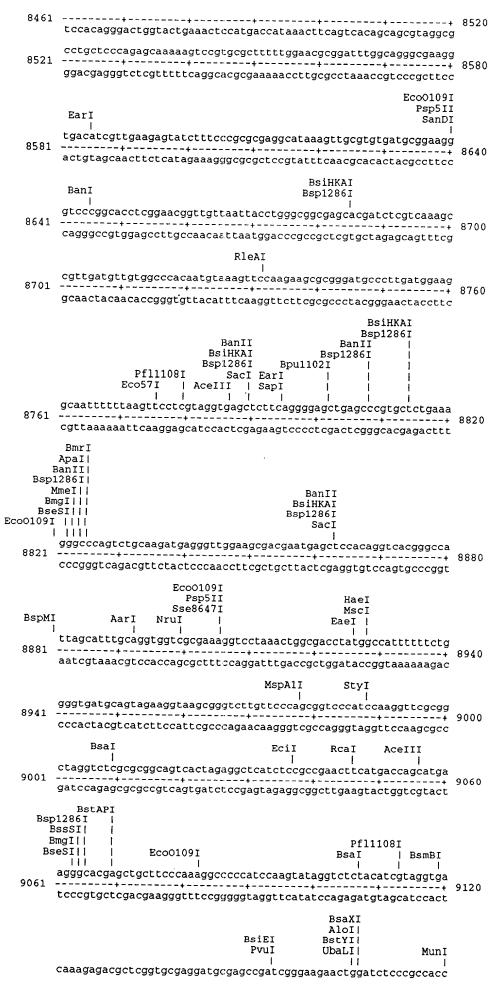


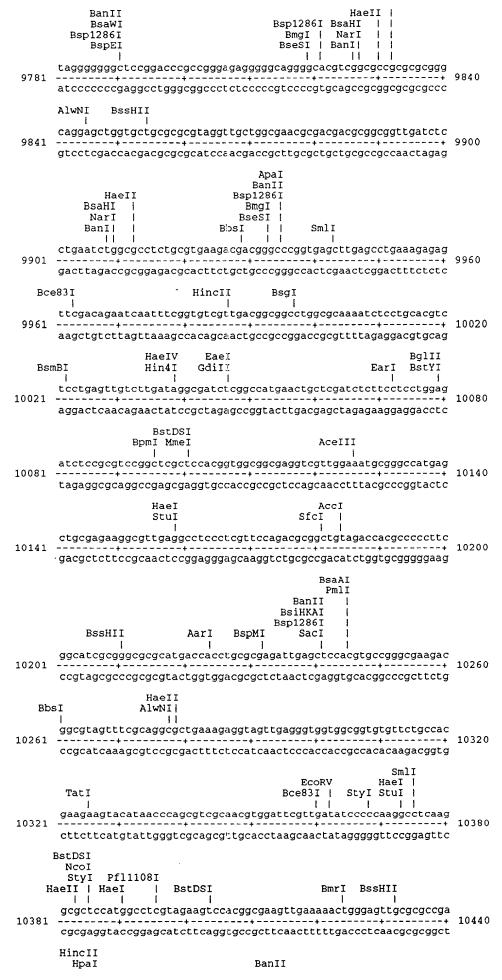
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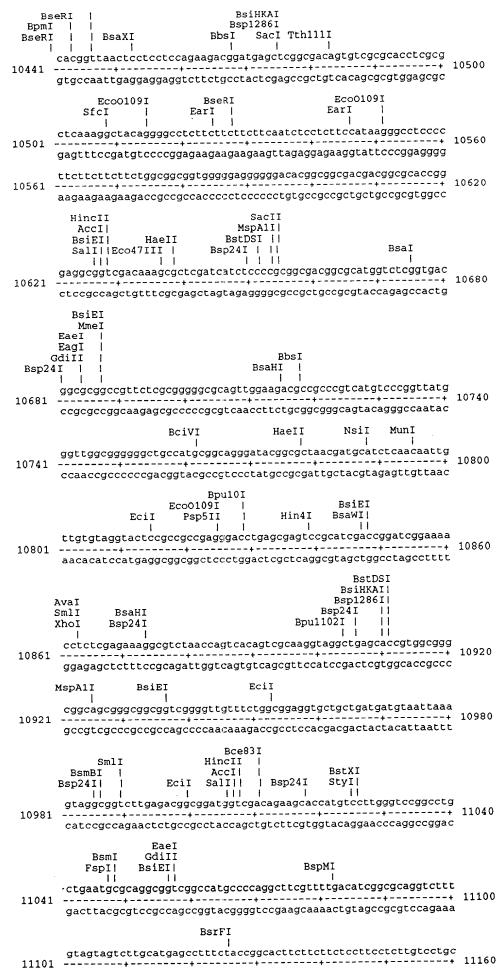
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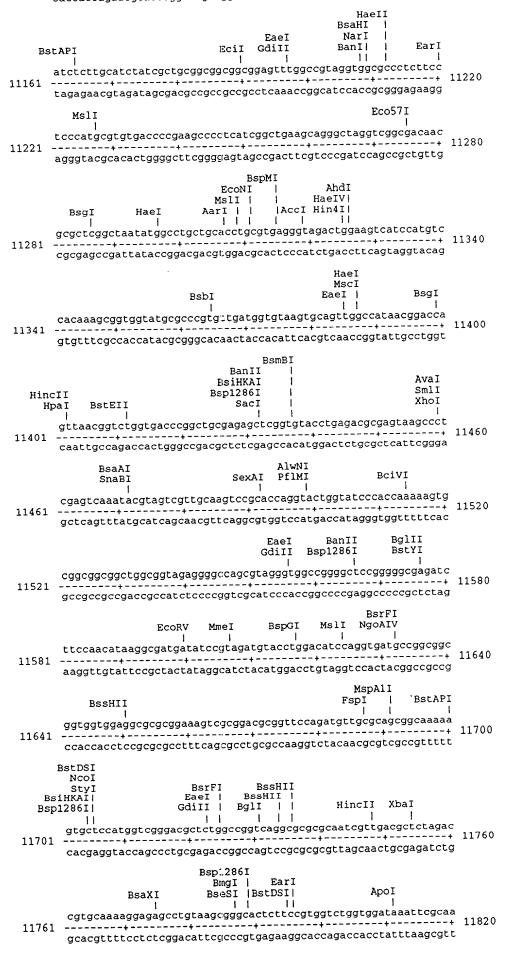


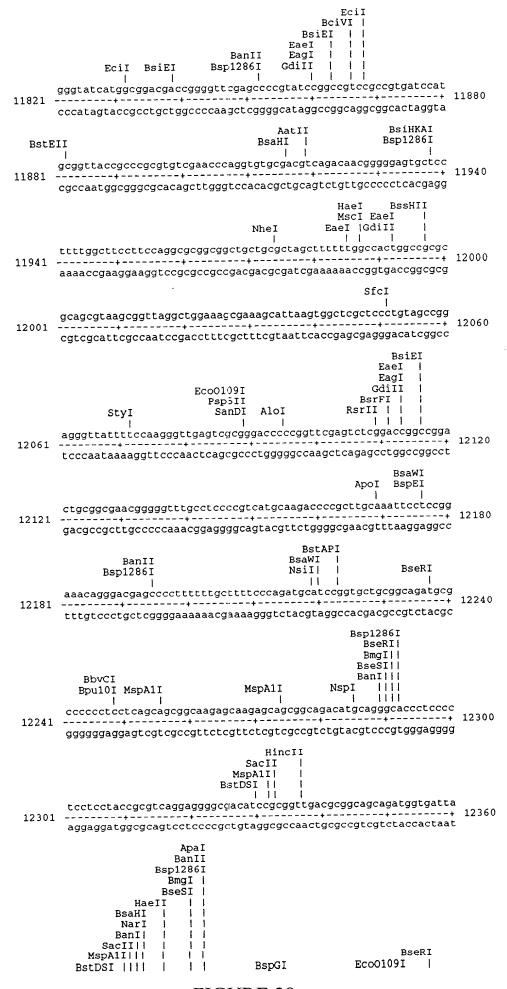
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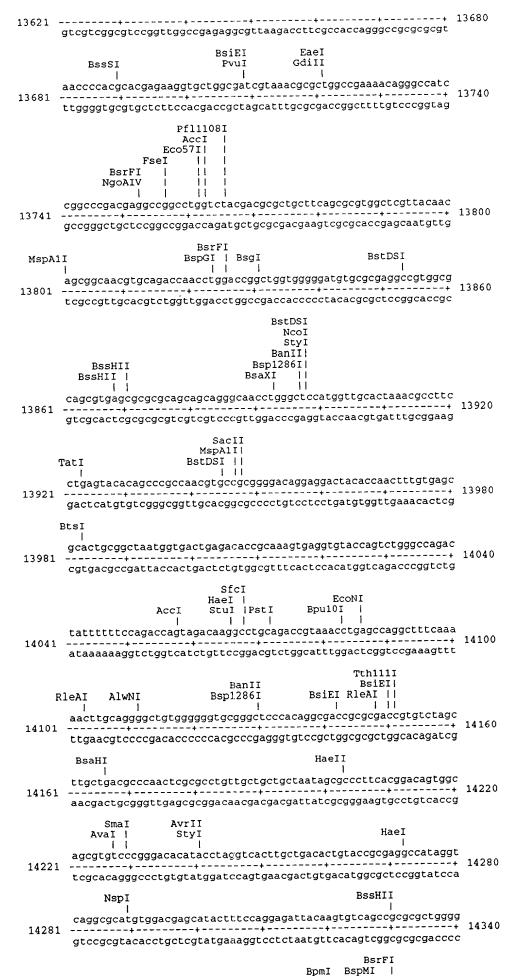


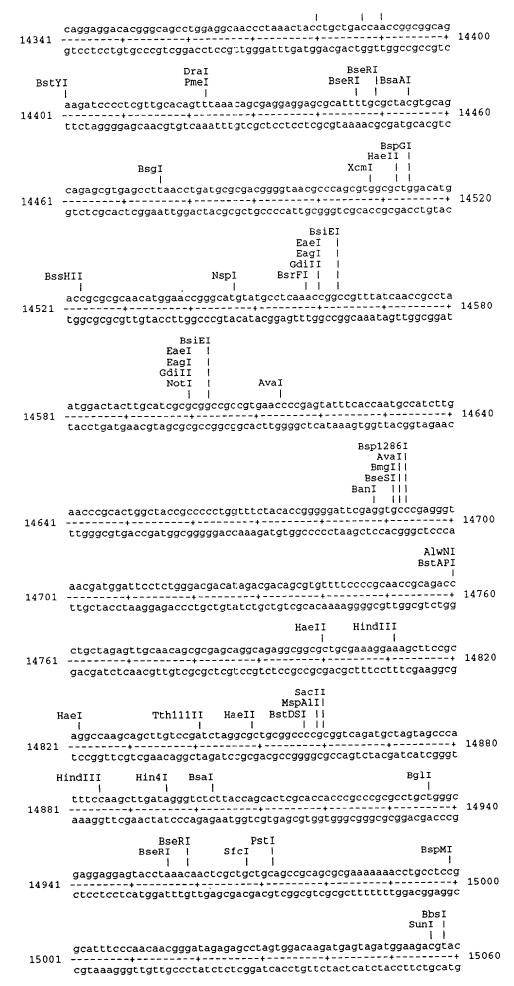


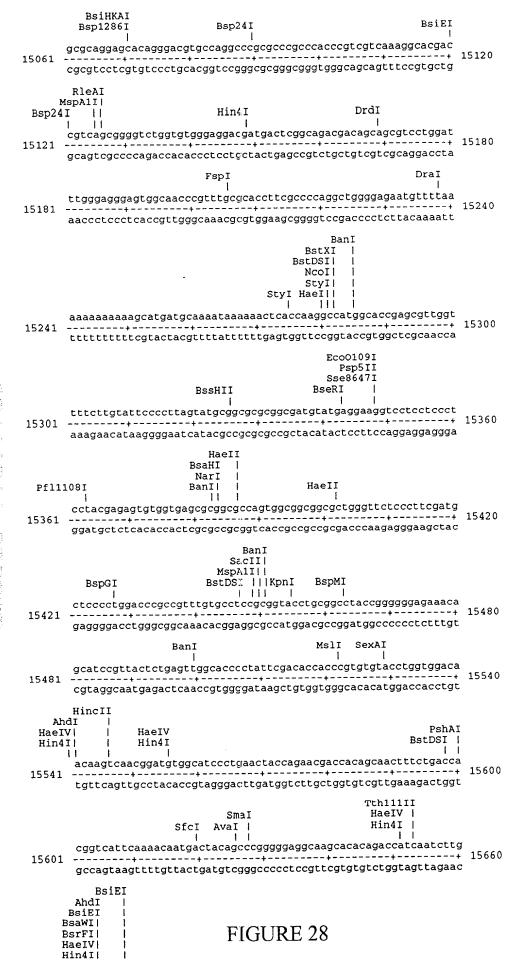


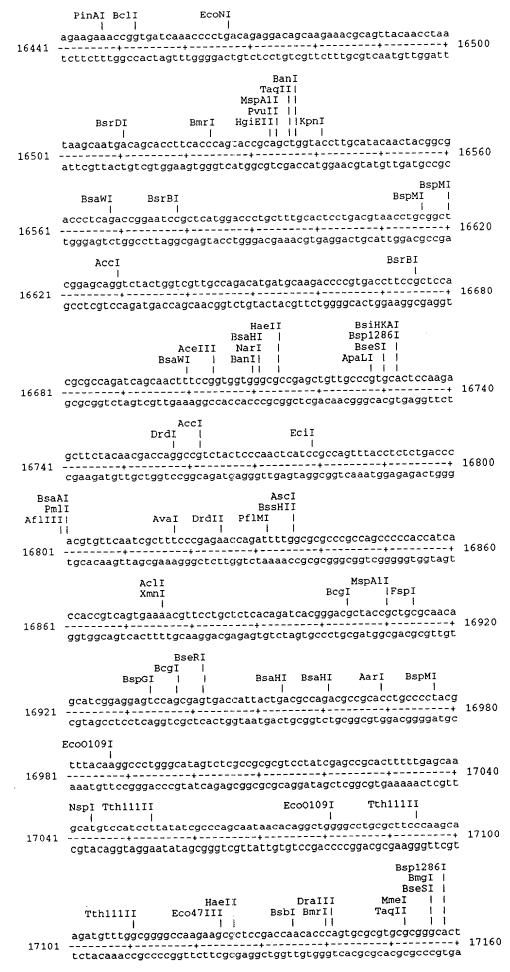


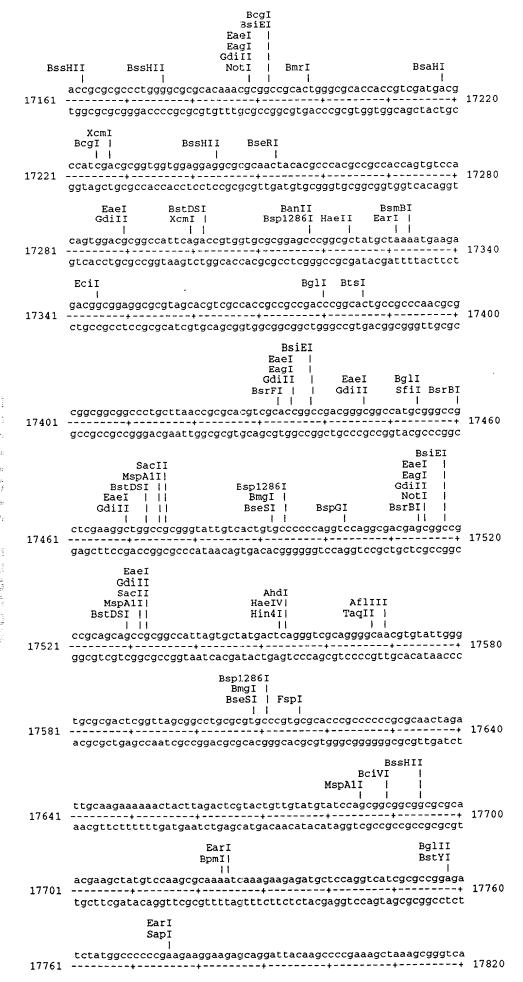
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BsiEI Noti | |

BsmBI

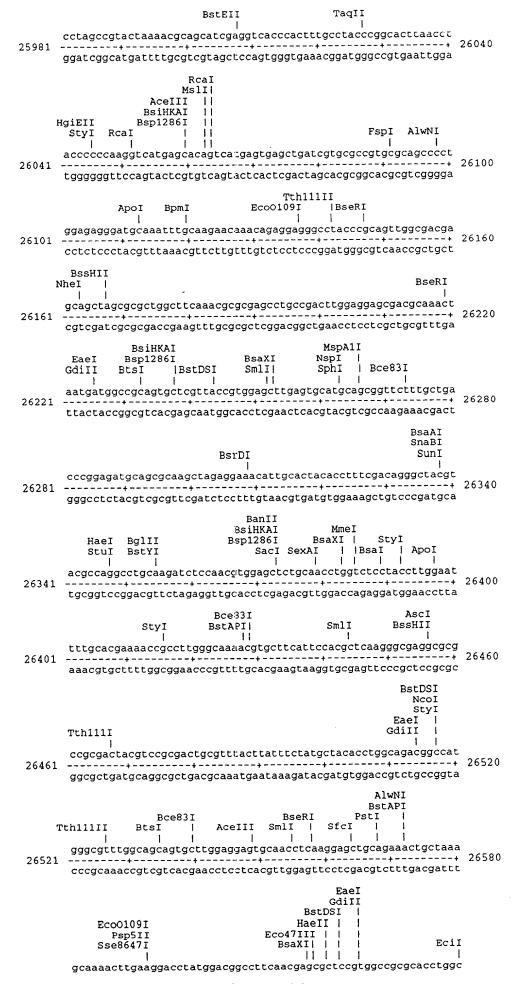
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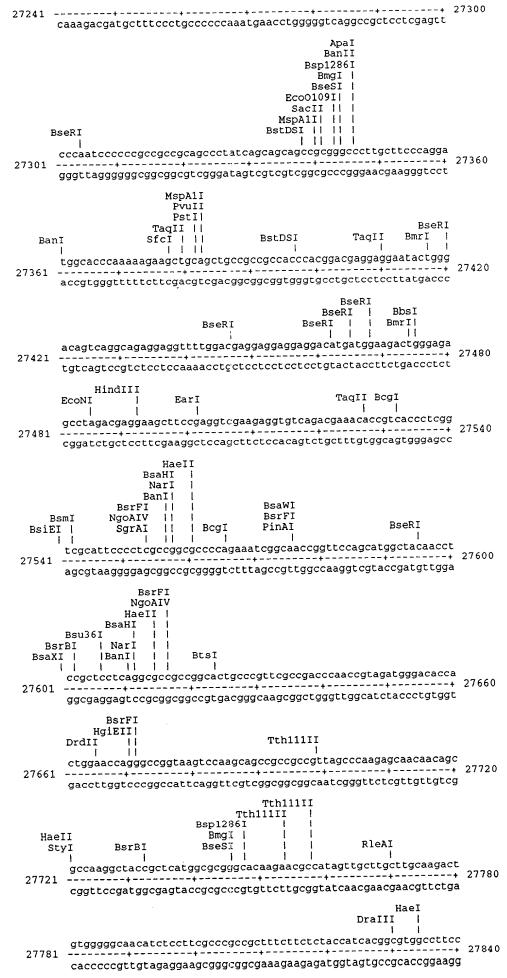
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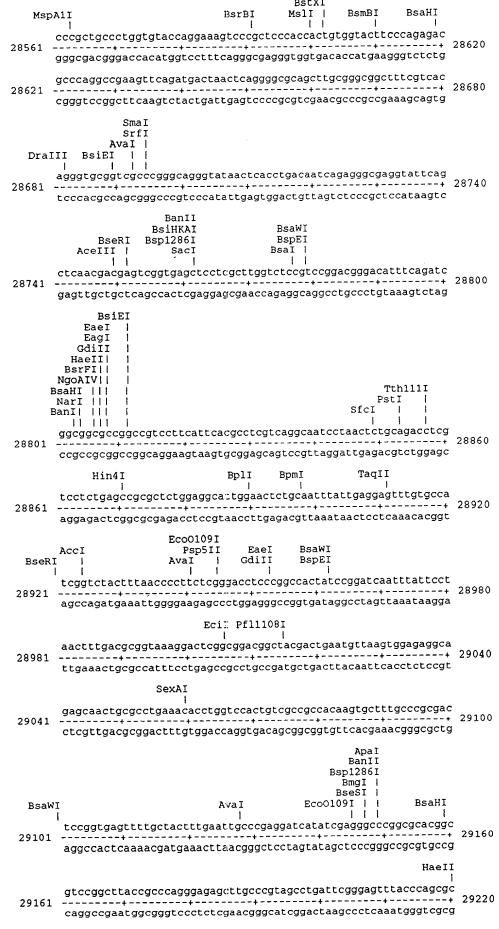
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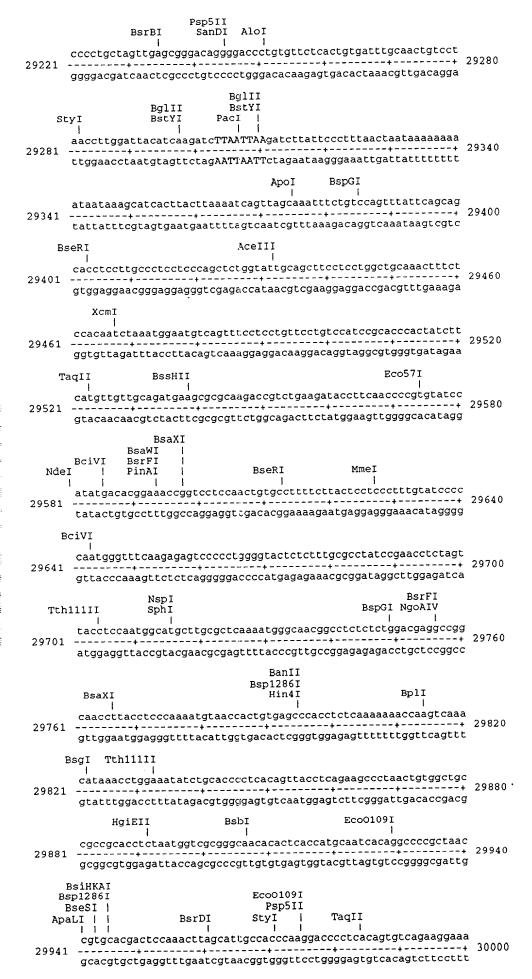
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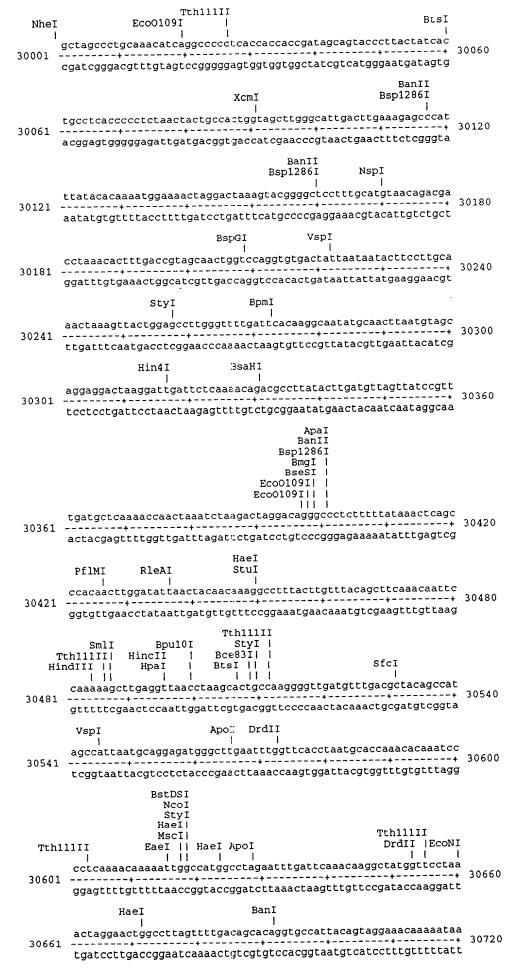


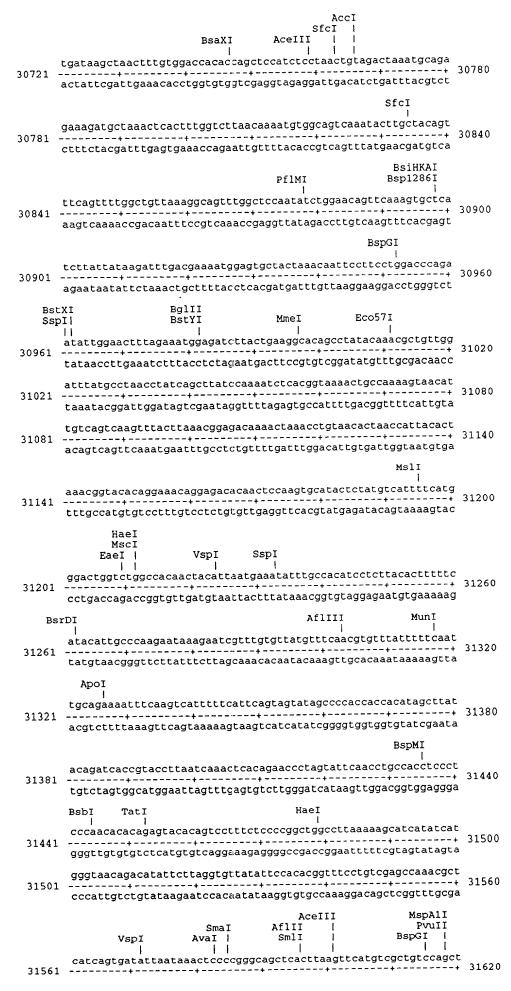
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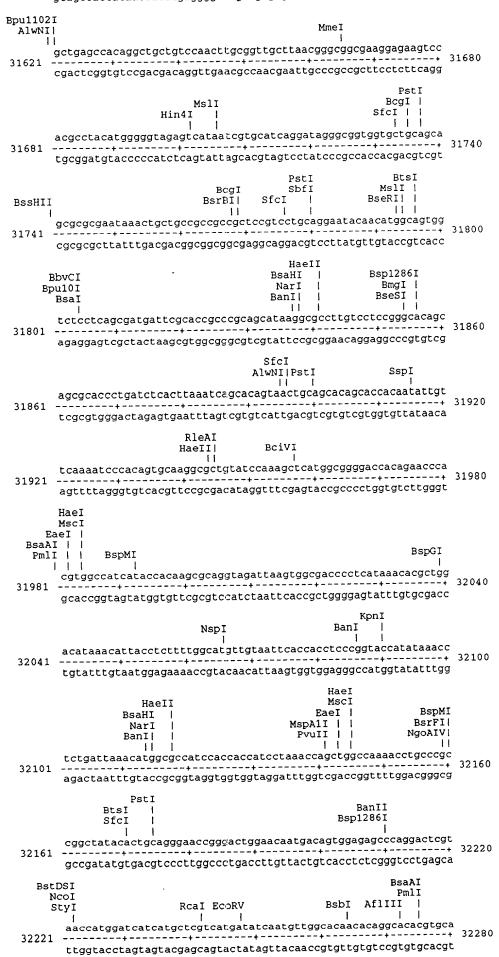


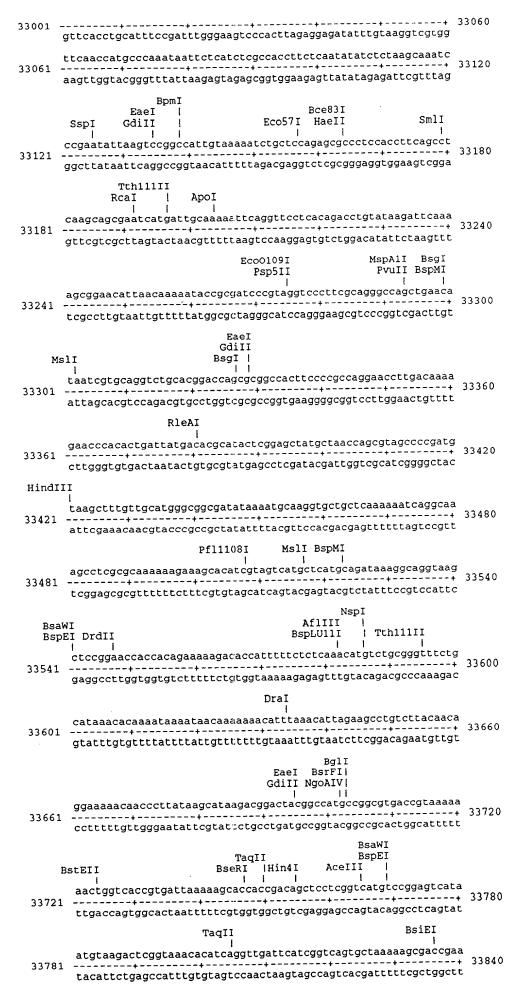


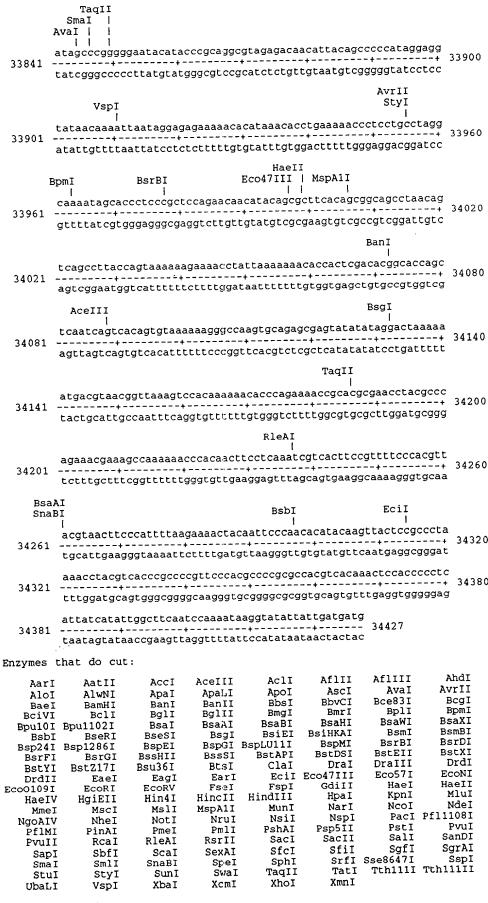












Enzymes that do not cut:

O A 1 2 3 4 5 - Days p.i. **ERID**β - **- • • =** 14.7K abcdefg

FIGURE 29

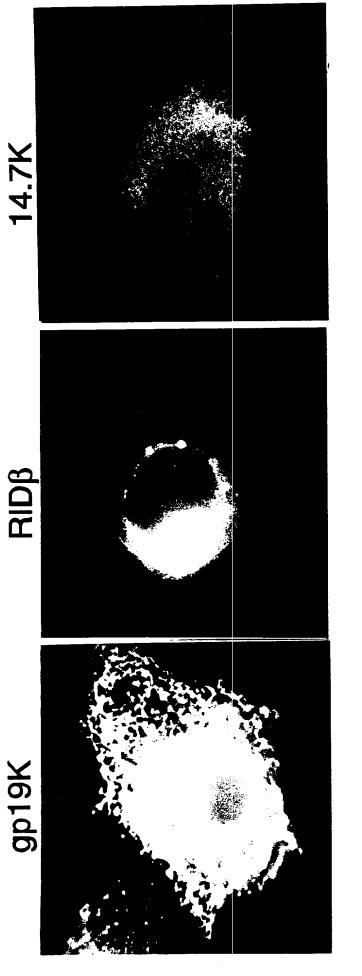


FIGURE 30A

FIGURE 30B

FIGURE 30C

Practitioner's Docket No. 16153-5587	PATENT
COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER (	
(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPL CONTINUATION, OR C-I-P)	LEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL,
As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:	
TYPE OF DECLARATION	
This declaration is of the following type:	
(check one applicable item below	)
⊠ original.	
☐ design.	
☐ supplemental.	
NOTE: If the declaration is for an International Application being file continuation-in-part application, do <u>not</u> check next item; check a	ed as a divisional, continuation or ppropriate one of last three items.
national stage of PCT.	
NOTE: If one of the following 3 items apply, then complete and also attac CONTINUATION OR C-i-P.	th ADDED PAGES FOR DIVISIONAL,
NOTE: See 37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d) (continued prosecution application) for use declaration in the continuation or divisional application being file the inventors named in the prior application.	
☐ divisional.	
☐ continuation.	
NOTE: Where an application discloses and claims subject matter not discontinuation or divisional application names an inventor not continuation-in-part application must be filed under 37 C.F.R. § 1—nonprovisional application).	named in the prior application, a
☐ continuation-in-part (C-I-P).	
INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICAT	ION
WARNING: If the inventors are each not the inventors of all the claims, the ownership of all the claims at the time the last claimed inve	an explanation of the facts, including ntion was made, should be submitted.
My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stall believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed that is claimed, and for which a patent is sought on the inventor (if plural names).	one name is listed below) or below) of the subject matter
TITLE OF INVENTION	
INHIBITING APOPTOSIS WITH ADENOVIRUS RII	PROTEIN
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(Declaration and P	ower of Attorney [1-1]—page 1 of 7

### SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

the specification of which:

(complete (a), (b), or (c))

(a)	X	is at	tached hereto.	
NOTE	f. V	ilina dat	e with a specificati one of the items 1.63:	ns of information supplied in an oath or declaration filed on the application on are acceptable as minimums for identifying a specification and compliance below will be accepted as complying with the identification requirement of
			to the oath or dec on filing;	rentor(s), and reference to an attached specification which is both attached laration at the time of execution and submitted with the oath or declaration
			"(2) name of inv	entor(s), and attorney docket number which was on the specification as filed;
			"(3) name of in	ventor(s), and title which was on the specification as filed."
			Notice of July	13, 1995 (1177 O.G. 60).
(b)		~~ [	7	, as  Serial No. 0 /
				on (if applicable).
NOTE		not acco are thos amendr 37 CFR	orded a filing date se filed with the a ments claiming man 1.67.	ne original papers are deposited with the PTO that contain new matter are by being referred to in the declaration. Accordingly, the amendments involved oplication papers or, in the case of a supplemental declaration, are those tter not encompassed in the original statement of invention or claims. See
NOT		are acc	eptable as minimu	ns of information supplied in an oath or declaration filed after the filing date ms for identifying a specification and compliance with any one of the items complying with the identification requirement of 37 CFR 1.63:
			"(1) name of in number; e.g.,08/	ventor(s), and application number (consisting of the series code and the serial (23,456);
			"(2) name of it	eventor(s), serial number and filing date;
				ventor(s) and attorney docket number which was on the specification as filed;
				nventor(s), title which was on the specification as filed and filing date;
			attached specific	nventor(s), title which was on the specification as filed and reference to an ation which is both attached to the oath or declaration at the time of execution ith the oath or declaration; or
			a cover letter ac application number an	nventor(s), title which was on the specification as filed and accompanied by curately identifying the application for which it was intended by either the per (consisting of the series code and the serial number; e.g.,08/123,456), or diffing date. Absent any statement(s) to the contrary, it will be presumed that ited in the PTO is the application which the inventor(s) executed by signing tration."
			Notice of July	13, 1995 (1177 O.G. 60).
(c)				and claimed in PCT International Application No.
		am	ended under I	PCT Article 19 on (if any).

## SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION (37 C.F.R. § 1.67(b))

(complete the following where a supplemental declaration is being submitted)
☐ I hereby declare that the subject matter of the
☐ attached amendment
amendment filed on
was part of my/our invention and was invented before the filing date of the original application, above-identified, for such invention.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR
I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.
I acknowledge the duty to disclose information, which is material to patentability as defined in 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56,
(also check the following items, if desired)
and which is material to the examination of this application, namely, information where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent, and
in compliance with this duty, there is attached an information disclosure statement, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.98.
PRIORITY CLAIM (35 U.S.C. §§ 119(a)-(d))
NOTE: "The claim to priority need be in no special form and may be made by the attorney or agent if the foreign application is referred to in the oath or declaration as required by § 1.63. The claim for priority and the certified copy of the foreign application specified in 35 U.S.C. 119(b) must be filed in the case of an interference (§ 1.630), when necessary to overcome the date of a reference relied upon by the examiner, when specifically required by the examiner, and in all other situations, before the patent is granted. If the claim for priority or the certified copy of the foreign application is filed after the date the issue fee is paid, it must be accompanied by a petition requesting entry and by the fee set forth in § 1.17(i). If the certified copy is not in the English language, a translation need not be filed except in the case of interference; or when necessary to overcome the date of a reference relied upon by the examiner; or when specifically required by the examiner, in which event an English language translation must be filed together with a statement that the translation of the certified copy is accurate." 37 C.F.R. § 1.55(a).
I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §§ 119(a)–(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application(s) of which priority is claimed.
(complete (d) or (e))
(d) 🖾 no such applications have been filed.
(e) ☐ such applications have been filed as follows.
NOTE: Where item (c) is entered above and the International Application which designated the U.S. itself claimed priority check item (e), enter the details below and make the priority claim.

(Declaration and Power of Attorney [1-1]—page 3 of 7)

# PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS APPLICATION AND ANY PRIORITY CLAIMS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d)

COUNTRY (OR INDICATE IF PCT)	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	PRIORITY UNDER 37	
			☐ YES	№ □
			☐ YES	NO 🗆
			☐ YES	NO 🗆
			☐ YES	NO 🗆
			☐ YES	ио □
	(34 U.S.C. n the benefit under Title 35, all application(s) listed below:	United States Code,		
PROVISIONAL	APPLICATION NUMBER		FILING D	ATE
	,993		7/9/	97
/				
CLAIR	A FOR BENEFIT OF EAR UNDER 35	LIER US/PCT APP U.S.C. 120	LICATION	I(S)

The claim for the benefit of any such applications are set forth in the
attached ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF
ATTORNEY FOR DIVISIONAL, CONTINUATION OR CONTINUATION-IN
PART (C-I-P) APPLICATION.

•			
<del></del>			
NOTE:	the basis for the divisional, or contact AND POWER	is application entering the Uni	om the filing date of this application is a PCT filing forming ted States as (1) the national stage, or (2) a continuation, complete ADDED PAGES TO COMBINED DECLARATION AL, CONTINUATION OR C-I-P APPLICATION for benefit or 35 U.S.C. § 120.
	•	POWER OF	ATTORNEY
I here all busi	eby appoint iness in the	the following practitioner Patent and Trademark C	r(s) to prosecute this application and transact office connected therewith.
,653); Jose leelock (31	ph E. Walsh, ,441); Charles	<ul><li>Jr. (36,959); Alan H. Norm</li><li>E. Dunlap (35,124); Anthe</li></ul>	172); Kenneth Solomon (31,427); Joseph M. Rolnicki nan (32,285); Donald R. Holland (35,197); Bryan K. ony G. Simon (40,813); Alan L. Cassel (35,842); Mic odie W. Henderson (37,848); and Michael E. Kondouc
2,750)		(check the following	ng item, if applicable)
	vided b	appoint the practitioner elow to prosecute this a and Trademark Office co	(s) associated with the Customer Number pro- application and to transact all business in the princeted therewith.
	of the a	d, as part of this declara bove-named practitione ntative(s).	tion and power of attorney, is the authorization er(s) to accept and follow instructions from my
SEND	CORRESPON	DENCE TO	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: (Name and telephone number)
		S	Donald R. Holland
HOWE 7733	Forsyth,	and KAMP, L.C. Suite 1400 ssouri 63105	(314) 727–5188

### **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

### SIGNATURE(S)

1000 Advers Wherf Chesterfield Missouri 6301/	NOTE: Carefully indicate the documents.	ne family (or last) name, as it should appea	ar on the filing receipt and all othe
nventor's signature // Country of Citizenship Canada Residence 1609 Adgers Wharf, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017 Post Office Address 1509 Adgers Wharf, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017  Full name of second joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship Residence Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship Residence Country of Citizenship			
Country of Citizenship Called Stress Country of Citizenship Called Calle	Inventor's_signature/	William Inh Vold	July 8, 1998
Residence 1609 Adgers Wharf, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017  Post Office Address 1509 Adgers Wharf, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017  Full name of second joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence Country of Citizenship	Date July 8,14	77 Country of Citizenship	Canada
Full name of second joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence  Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence Country of Citizenship	Posidones 1609	Adgers Wharf, Chesterfield,	Missouri 63017
Inventor's signature	Post Office Address	1509 Adgers Wharf, Chesterf	field, Missouri 6301/
Inventor's signature			
Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME) Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship Residence Country of Citizenship	Full name of second jo	oint inventor, if any	
Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship		•	FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)
Post Office Address  Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature  Date Country of Citizenship			
Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence	Date	Country of Citizenship	)
Full name of third joint inventor, if any  (GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence	Residence		
(GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence	Post Office Address		
(GIVEN NAME) (MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME) FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)  Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship  Residence			
Inventor's signature Country of Citizenship Residence	Full name of third join	nt inventor, if any	
Date Country of Citizenship	(GIVEN NAME)	(MIDDLE INITIAL OR NAME)	FAMILY (OR LAST NAME)
Date Country of Citizenship	Inventor's signature _		
			ip
Post Office Address	Residence		
	Post Office Address _		

(Declaration and Power of Attorney [1-1]—page 6 of 7)

## (check proper box(es) for any of the following added page(s) that form a part of this declaration)

Signature for fourth and subsequent joint inventors. Number of pages added
* * *
Signature by administrator(trix), executor(trix) or legal representative for deceased or incapacitated inventor. Number of pages added
* * *
Signature for inventor who refuses to sign or cannot be reached by person authorized under 37 CFR 1.47. Number of pages added
• • •
Added page for signature by one joint inventor on behalf of deceased inventor(s) where legal representative cannot be appointed in time. (37 CFR 1.47)
* * *
Added pages to combined declaration and power of attorney for divisional, continuation, or continuation-in-part (C-I-P) application.
□ Number of pages added
* * *
Authorization of practitioner(s) to accept and follow instructions from representative.
<i>*</i> * *
(if no further pages form a part of this Declaration,
then end this Declaration with this page and check the following item)

Attorney	's Docket No	3–5587 ———————		PATENT
			Patentee	
⊠ Appl				
- •	ication No.			
☐ Filed	on hibiting Apoptosis	with Adeno	virus RID	Protein
VERIFIE	D STATEMENT CLA and 1.27(d))—	IMING SMA -NONPROFI	LL ENTIT T ORGANI	Y STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(f) ZATION
I hereby	declare that I am an offic fied below:			ehalf of the nonprofit organiza-
	Nonprofit Organization _	Saint Lou	is Univer	sity
	of Nonprofit Organization		and	
Addiess (	i Honpront Organization	St. Louis	, Misouri	63103
	- NONDOCIT (DDCA	MIZATION		
TYPE O	NONPROFIT ORGA		_	
Ä	University or Other Ins			
				e (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3))
	of America			of State of the United States
	(Name of State	<u></u>		)
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	Would Qualify as Tax 501(a) and 501(c)(3)), i	Exempt Under f Located in the	r Internal Re he United St	venue Service Code (26 USC ates of America
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	(Name of State			)
	(Citation of Statute			)
organizat States Pa	ion, as defined in 37 CFF	l 1.9(e), for pur ce under Sect	poses of pay ions 41(a) ar	above qualifies as a nonprofit ving reduced fees to the United ad (b) of Title 35, United States
[2]	the specification filed	herewith, with	title as liste	ed above.
	the application identifi	ed above.		
	the patent identified a	bove.		
			(Small	Entity—Non-Profit [7-3]—page 1 of 2)

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to, and remain with, the nonprofit organization, with regard to the above identified invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights to the invention is listed below\* and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 C.F.R. 1.9(c), if that person made the invention, or by any concern that would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e)

\*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27).

Ea belov		uch persor	n, concer	n or organization having	any righ	ts in the invention is listed
	X	No such	person,	concern, or organization e	exists.	
		Each suc	h person	, concern or organization	is listed	d below.
Nam	e					
Addr	ess .					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Nan	ne of	Person Si	gning _ A	ssociate Provost		
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## United States Patent & Trademark Office

Office of Initial Patent Examination - Scanning Division



Application deficiencies found during scanning:

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